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LEADERS DIVIDED ON TAX QUESTION; VETO HELD LIKELY

Washington Hears Mellon May
Ask President to "Scrap"
Democratic Document

TREASURER CALLS BILL "HODGE POGE"

Modification Impracticable and
Unsound, He Says—Deficit
of \$600,000,000 Hinted

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 22.—While Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, considers the tax bill, as reported by the Senate and House conferees, to be "unsatisfactory" and it would not surprise those who know his views if he recommended to President Coolidge that he veto it, there are other advisers to the President, notably Republican leaders in Congress, who are urging the Executive to approve the measure.

Republican chieftains at the Capitol believe that they have accomplished all they can to achieve the Administration's purposes in tax reduction and they contend that the President should approve the measure in the interest of relief to the taxpayers.

But Mr. Mellon feels that all of the reforms in taxation, which he proposed to Congress, have been rejected and in their place has been substituted a political hodge-podge, more Democratic than Republican, that will not only absorb all of the anticipated surplus for the next fiscal year, but cause a deficit in the Treasury account of upwards of \$100,000,000.

The Mellon Viewpoint
This deficit, it was pointed out, would have to be met by a bond issue or certificates of indebtedness, so that in the long run the Treasury would not only have to call upon Congress for new taxes to liquidate the bonds, but the interest charges thereon. Mr. Mellon does not believe that this is a businesslike way to handle national finances, it was said by persons who conferred with him today.

Mr. Mellon also reminded his callers that the Treasury would also have to find a way to pay the cost of the soldiers' bonus for next year, amounting to some \$245,000,000, and there are several bills pending in Congress, which would add some \$500,000,000 to the deficit, if they are enacted into law. These include the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, which would require \$200,000,000 of public money, the one to increase the pay of federal workers, \$75,000,000, and several smaller appropriations.

He objects to the increase in estate taxes, because a high estate tax has the effect of destroying estates, which would otherwise continue to produce revenue for the government. The high inheritance tax causes companies to be liquidated and many to be jeopardized in their operations, in order to meet the cash requirement of the tax collector, Mr. Mellon contends.

Modifications were effected by the conferees on publicity for tax returns, but in the opinion of Mr. Mellon the decision arrived at is both impracticable and contrary to sound government. The reported bill would have the Treasury make public the names of each taxpayer, and the amount of taxes paid by each. All proceedings of Treasury boards on contested tax assessments would be open to the public and a record kept of proceedings.

GOVERNOR PROROGUES VICTORIAN HOUSE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 22.—Following the defeat of the redistribution of seats bill, Sir A. J. P. Macdonald, advised Lord Strathmore to dissolve Parliament. The Governor prorogued the House till May 29 to enable him to consider the position.

Prospective Chancellor



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ
Pan-Germans Insist on His Nomination
as Leader of the New Government

VON TIRPITZ URGED AS NEW CHANCELLOR

Admiral Put Forward for Office
by Pan-Germans—Center
Rejects Proposal

By Special Cable
BERLIN, May 22.—The Pan-Germans have taken the initiative with a view to forming a new government, according to its left wing, minister of the Interior last night, after the first meeting between them and the leaders of the four chief Center parties yesterday had failed to bring about an agreement. In this meeting, the Pan-Germans announced that they had appointed Admiral von Tirpitz their candidate for the post of Chancellor, and they proposed to invite the admiral to participate in the discussion to enable him to state his political views.

This was rejected by the leaders of the Center parties, on the ground that they wanted the Pan-German Party and not Admiral von Tirpitz, to state its attitude toward the Dawes report and the various inner political questions. It is doubted whether the entire Pan-German Party backs Admiral von Tirpitz, since he is said to belong to its left wing.

It is now up to the Center parties to take the next step. This will probably be an invitation extended to the Pan-Germans to accept the Dawes report en bloc. It is gradually becoming more evident, however, that the much-talked-of unity of the four parties is not as strong as anticipated. Dr. Gustav Stresemann's German People's Party, which has already flown the black, white and red flag in the election campaign, apparently wants to meet the Pan-Germans halfway, but the Roman Catholics, who are far more reserved, apprehending that the entrance of the Pan-Germans into the Government might endanger the Republic.

Admiral von Tirpitz was described by a German newspaper as a "man who keeps his promises, and who can face facts." In conservative quarters it is believed that his foreign political program resembles to a certain extent that of Dr. Stresemann. Before the war was active for many years in the Reichstag, as Secretary of the Navy, and after the war he supported the national movement in Germany, but cleverly kept in the background. Since it is doubtful whether the other party will accept him, the possibility of Dr. Wilhelm Marx staying in office is once more being discussed.

ROME DELEGATES DIVIDE IN FIXING EMIGRANT STATUS

Secret Definition Adopted, 25 to
14, With 8 Nations, Including
America, Not Voting

By Special Cable
ROME, May 22.—The work of the four sections and subcommittees of the International Emigration Conference is proceeding so actively that it is hoped a meeting of the general assembly will be held early next week in order to submit for approval by all the delegates the various resolutions and proposals drafted by each section. The debate on the definition of emigrant and immigrant closed today, a formula being reached which seems to satisfy both the emigration and immigration countries. The text of this formula is being kept strictly secret, and it will be known only after it has been approved by the general assembly. However, The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to state that the debate has been very lively. The emigration states insisted that emigrants should not lose those rights arising by their being subjects of other states or from the fact that they were working abroad. In other words, that the emigration countries should still have some sort of control over their sons who go abroad to seek labor.

Emigrants Subject to Law
On the other hand, the immigration countries, while not objecting to this interpretation of the word "immigrant," lay great emphasis upon the fact that when foreign laborers enter their territory they become subject to all the laws of the country like ordinary citizens, and that the immigration countries may exercise state sovereignty over them, and may in fact exercise any law they think best in regard to the persons residing within their boundaries.

In order to avoid misinterpretations it was thought best to adopt a middle course, and so there are two definitions—emigrant and immigrant, respectively—each containing much that is close to the interest of all countries. It has been deemed wise also to make a difference between "immigrants" and "foreign laborers," the latter term being used for those who settle for a fixed number of months or years, while the former become permanent residents in the immigration countries.

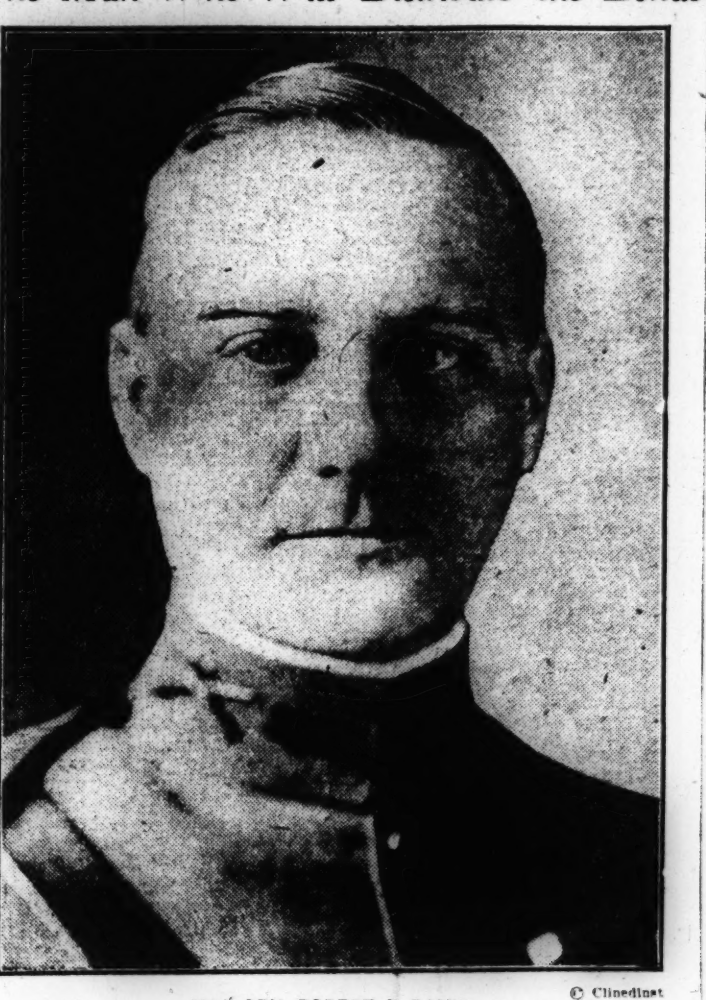
When, however, the definitions came to a vote there was not a general agreement, and they were approved by 25 votes against 14, with eight abstentions. Among the last were the United States and the British delegates.

Another important resolution adopted was that concerning codes for emigrants, embodying their rights and duties. Here again unanimity could not be reached, and the Monitor representative gathers that the British delegates made a reservation to this proposal, stating that such a code was a matter which falls under the whole jurisdiction of the International Labor Office at Geneva.

Bureau May Be Formed
Among other proposals approved by the various sections was one submitted by the Swiss delegation dealing with the obligation of navigation companies to reserve special third class cabins for women and children, another by the Spanish delegation relative to equality of treatment of emigrants aboard ship. Another proposal of the delegation, concerning food and lodgings on arrival, was adopted unanimously.

The Italian Commissioner of Emigration, Signor Demicheli, who presides at the conference, expressed to the Monitor representative the greatest satisfaction at the progress of the conference, and the hope that as a result of the frank discussion of the problems arising out of emigration and immigration a way would be prepared for an understanding to the mutual interest of all concerned. Signor Demicheli believes that when the conference closes many conventional questions will be solved by the representative paring in the parley will be signed at Rome.

The Man Who Will Distribute the Bonus



MAJ. GEN. ROBERT C. DAVIS
He Asks the Veterans to Wait for Proper Blanks Before Sending in Applications

GOVERNOR SUBMITS ADDITIONAL BUDGET

Appropriations of \$1,015,292.44
Needed to Meet Demands
of New Legislation

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, submitted today to the Senate and House of Representatives, a supplementary budget carrying appropriations of \$1,015,292.44 in addition to those already provided for in the main budget. The present supplementary budget did not include proposed appropriations for the Metropolitan District.

The sums recommended in this budget, submitted today, include amounts made necessary by new legislation and make allowance of \$254,002.80 for legislation now pending and for additional departmental requests. The Governor, in asking for the additional appropriations, included in the supplementary budget, says:

"The money is for appropriations already made and to cover the items contained in this budget, a state tax of \$100,000 will be required, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the Commonwealth. Since the additional departmental requests and the total of special appropriations called for in the legislative measures still pending greatly exceed the sum of \$254,002.80 reserved herein for such purposes, it is evident that the state tax of \$100,000 which does not meet the test of absolute necessity must be deferred, or it will be impossible to hold the state tax at the desired figure of \$100,000."

"I renew the recommendation in my original budget that Section 7 of Chapter 29 of the General Laws be amended so that approval of the Governor and the Council must be obtained before any expense is incurred by departments for preliminary plans and estimates of buildings for which appropriations are to be asked."

Chapter 18 of the Acts of the present year provides for the construction of additional sewers in the north metropolitan district, and authorizes the issuance of certain bonds. As required by Section 3, of Article LXII of Amendments to the Constitution, I recommend that the Council be authorized to issue bonds for this work to be for 10 years.

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PROHIBITION AND TAXATION TO LEAD ISSUES IN COMING GUBERNATORIAL CONTESTS

McCook Field Flier Sets
Altitude Weight Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Dayton, O., May 22.
LEUT. HAROLD R. HARRIS,
chief of the flying section at
McCook Field, broke the world's alti-
tude-weight record Wednesday with
an indicated altitude of 20,000 feet.
He flew a T. P.-1 airplane designed
and built at McCook Field and car-
ried a weight of 500 kilograms.

AMERICAN AIRMEN TAKE DOUBLE 'HOP'

Flight of 704 Miles Puts Storm
Region Far Behind—Great
Welcome Ahead

KASUMIGAURA, Japan, May 22 (AP).
—This was a notable day for the
American army aviators, who are
circling the globe by air. Within 15
hours they drove down out of the
bleak, windy north Pacific region,
where storms and fogs have hampered
their progress for days, into a tem-
perate climate, where they probably can
make up some of the lost time. They
made the first landing American air-
men have made in Japan and they did
two days' tasks in one.

Taking off from the icy waters of
Hitokappu Bay, off Yutorofu Island,
in the Kuriles, at 3 a. m., the aviators
swooped down over Kushiro, on the
Island of Hokkaido, four hours and
fifty minutes later, circled once over
the American destroyer John D. Ford,
on duty there in case the fliers needed
aid, and went on without landing to
Minato, at the northern end of the
Island of Honshu, on which Tokyo is
located. They landed at Minato, 254
miles from Hitokappu Bay, at 10:40
a. m.

At 12:30 p. m. they took the air
again for the 350-mile hop to Kasumi-
gaura, where they arrived at 5:40 p. m.
Originally it had been planned that
the jump from Yutorofu Island to the
main island of Japan and the further
hop to Kasumigaura should occupy
successive days. On the way here the
Americans saved the population of
Kushiro, already thrilled by the visit
of the Ford, the first foreign warcraft
ever to enter that fishing town's har-
bor, their first sight of an American
airplane and, to most of them, the
first view of any aircraft whatever.

Crowds numbering thousands lined
the hills above the town and gathered
in open spaces to watch the airplanes
pass over and the watchers hoped, to
land, for yesterday officials of the town
were told the Americans might pause
there for fuel. There was disappoint-
ment when the aircraft, after circling
over the destroyer, went on to Minato.
The Mayor has declared a landing of
the airplanes would be regarded as the
greatest honor ever accorded the town.

Crowds also were gathered at
Minato. The beach was gay with
thousands of school children, who
waved flags and shouted. The Ameri-
cans were sighted 30 seconds before
they landed, flying down the bay in
perfect formation. They fell into line,
circled once above the buoys placed
for their moorings, and settled onto
the water as gracefully as birds.

There was no ceremony at Minato,
all the time the fliers spent there be-
ing taken up with refueling the air-
craft and putting fresh supplies of
water and oil aboard. The fliers had
lunch and a brief rest and then went
on.

At Sendai, about half way between
Kasumigaura and Minato, a group of
Japanese sailors met the Americans
and escorted them southward. Word
was flashed here from the radio station
at Tomioka that the fliers had passed
over that point at 4:10 p. m., and vir-
tually the entire unoccupied personnel
of the naval aviation base, which will
be the fliers' headquarters for the next
few days, sought vantage points to
watch their arrival. They had made
704 miles in 12 hours and 50 minutes
flying time.

Present expectation is that the
Americans will not continue their
flight until Sunday or later. They are
to be received by the Prince Regent
in a special audience on the occasion
of a visit he is making to the aviation
base and their planes are to be gone
over by the finest corps of mechanics
the Navy has been able to assemble
from among its air force.

State Politics Survey Shows All
Candidates Pledging Economy
and Law Enforcement

RETIRING GOVERNORS SEEK SENATE SEATS

Three Quarters of the States to
Hold Elections This Year—
Lively Contests Hinted

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 22.—Three-quarters
of the states will elect governors this
year, and a survey of state politics
undertaken by The Christian Science
Monitor reveals that the most preva-
lent state issues are taxation and prob-
hibition. Independent sentiments cen-
tering in the northwest will make
various bids for state control next
November, particularly in Minnesota,
where chances for success appear
today especially bright. Whether the
"dirt farmer" retains his new-blown
popularity in politics will be tested
farther south in Kansas, where Gov.
Jonathan M. Davis is seeking re-elec-
tion.

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tion.

The Ku Klux Klan is to the fore in
Indiana and, of course, in Texas.
Michigan has one candidate seeking
renomination on a platform calling for
elimination of all elementary parochial
and private schools, a question before
the voters of that State this fall.

Some of the Issues

In Montana Gov. Joseph M. Dixon is
campaigning for heavier taxation of
the great mining properties. In the
coal fields of West Virginia a candi-
date seeks to make an issue of greater
harmony between miners and op-
erators. In the factories of New Hamp-
shire the 48-hour week has been taken
up. In Kansas talk is again heard of
abolishing the industrial court. The
Governor of Tennessee is battling
against a \$75,000,000 roads bond issue
and the Governor of Illinois is pro-
moting a \$100,000,000 issue for the
same purpose.

In the far west Gov. George W. P.
Hunt of Arizona is expected to seek
re-election in large part on opposition
to the Colorado River compact. How
water power shall be developed in the
State of Washington has led to dis-
agreement among Democrats and Re-
publicans and the establishment of a
new major issue. It is also a question
in New York.

More than one-third of all the 48
governors are expected to retire from
office. A few are candidates for the
United States Senate, a few are
cut off by a single term requirement,
but the majority of those who will be
missed at the next annual Governors'
Conference are simply dropping out.

W. H. McMaster (R.), Governor of
South Dakota, who became a national
figure last summer when he helped
reduce excessive gasoline prices, hopes
to go to Washington. Pat M. Neff (D.),
Governor of Texas, will not be a can-
didate for re-election. He is regarded
at his capital as a Washington possi-
bility. William S. Flynn (D.), Gov-
ernor of Rhode Island, is in the
Senate. Fred H. Brown (D.), Gov-
ernor of New Hampshire, is regarded
as likely to be his party's nominee for
the Senate also.

Governors who seek re-election, un-
less lifted into other contests, are:
Alfred E. Smith (D.) of New York;
W. E. Sweet (D.) of Colorado; R. A.
Nestor (R.) of North Dakota; A. Victor
Donahay (D.) of Ohio; Charles W.
Bryan (D.) of Nebraska; Len Small
(R.) of Illinois; C. C. Moore (R.) of
Idaho; Charles R. Mabey (R.) of
Utah; Clifford M. Walker (D.) of Georgia;
J. J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin;
Thomas G. Mealey (D.) of South
Carolina; Austin Peay (D.) of Tennes-
see; Joseph M. Dixon (R.) of Mont-
ana; James F. Hinkle (D.) of New
Mexico; Jonathan M. Davis (D.) of
Kansas; and George W. P. Hunt (D.)
of Arizona.

Retiring Governors

Governors expected to retire from
office are: Channing H. Cox (R.) of
Massachusetts; Cary A. Harcey (D.) of
Florida; Louis F. Hart (R.) of Wash-
ington; J. A. O. Preus (R.) of Minne-
sota; Charles A. Templeton (R.) of
Connecticut; N. E. Kendall (R.) of
Iowa; Arthur M. Hyde (R.) of Mis-
souri; William D. Denny (R.) of Dela-
ware; Thomas C. McRae (D.) of Ar-
kansas; E. F. Morgan (R.) of West
Virginia; Cameron Morrison (D.) of
North Carolina; Redfield Proctor (R.)
of Vermont; and Percy F. Baxter (R.)
of Maine.

John M. Parker (D.), Governor
of Louisiana, is also expected in
his home state to quit public office.
While it has been rumored he would
run for the United States Senate, he
personally has given no indication
he would do so and the general im-
pression prevails he is not strong
enough politically to make the race.
What Alexander J. Groesbeck (R.),
Governor of Michigan, will decide to
do is the great immediate puzzle of
Michigan politics, which has had lately
more than its quota of puzzles. It
is very possible that he may announce
for a third term. Warren T. McCray,
former Governor of Indiana, is no
longer interested in politics. And that
completes the list of the 36 men whose
offices will be in the hands of the
people on Nov. 4.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

ENVOY OF SOVIET EXPECTED IN PARIS

Trade Commission Who Left Likely to Return as Result of French Election

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 22.—Now that a radical government is a certainty the Russian representative who was formerly in Paris and who afterward left for London, indignantly closing his office, is expected to return without delay. Mr. Skobelev has received instructions to take up his post again. It was because he was not helped sufficiently by the French Government that he was sent to London.

But Edouard Herriot is known to be favorable to the resumption of trade with Russia, and he will probably put no obstacle in the way of recognition of the Soviet Government. He made a long stay in Russia last year, afterward writing for the Paris papers a long series of articles on social and economic conditions, and appearing greatly impressed at the need of re-suming reasonable relations. He was persuaded that Belshievism was undergoing an evolution and that France had much to gain from being the first to come to an understanding with Russia.

In the Lyons Fair he organized a Russian section. He gave an account of his visit to the French Government, which appeared to hesitate whether it should take the bold step. Nothing definite, however, was done, and Mr. Skobelev, who calls himself "trade commissioner" but is really an able diplomatist, became disheartened. The Radical Party throughout the election campaign expressed its willingness to recognize Russia.

The return of Mr. Skobelev will have the greatest significance.

MUSSOLINI FAVORS SANCTIONS FOR REICH. BELGIANS REPORT

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, May 22.—Georges Theunis and Paul Hymans, who have returned to Brussels from Milan, have had an interview with the King. The Milan interview of the King by Benito Mussolini has rallied to the idea of taking sanctions in case that Germany deliberately and seriously evades the problem of inter-allied debts to the reparation question and does not wish to retard the application of the new plan by complicating it with the debts question. The Belgian and Italian ministers believe, however, that the solution of the reparation problem will be complete and final only when the question of the inter-allied debts is settled.

The three ministers realize that no time should be lost and that advantage should be taken of the "favorable atmosphere of the present moment" to hasten the application of the expert plans, and they are convinced of the possibility that an inter-allied agreement on the questions now preoccupying Europe can be reached. It is hoped to present a complete plan to the inter-allied conference, which may meet at the end of June.

WIRELESS STATIONS TO GIVE DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPING IN FOG

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 9.—Directional wireless has been so far perfected that three wireless stations are to be erected without delay for the purpose of guiding shipping in fog. These will mark the beginning of a chain of wireless stations round the coasts. The stations will work in pairs. A ship not certain of its position in foggy weather would send out a wire-

Argentine to Return to Labor Conference

By Special Cable
Geneva, May 22.—The Argentine Government has informed the secretariat of the League of Nations that it is sending a complete delegation to the sixth International Labor Conference at Geneva on June 16. The Argentine has not been represented at any gathering of the League of Nations since its representatives left the Assembly on the historic occasion of September, 1920. The President of the Republic, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, is a supporter of the League.

less call which would be picked up by both stations, which will be 20 or more miles apart. They will be connected by telephone, and each knowing the directional bearing of the ship calling would be able to work out her position by a simple triangular calculation. Each station has an instrument which the operator twists round until it shows the direction of the wireless beam from the ship.

Stations are to be erected to start with at Nilton in the Isle of Wight, Cultercoats near Tynemouth, and on the south coast of Wales.

PRESBYTERIANS OPEN ASSEMBLY

Moderator Assails Lodge Court Plan and Japanese Ban—Peace Is Keynote

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 22.—(Special) Henry Cabot Lodge's plan for a world court was characterized "an impossible alternative" for America's adherence to the already established Permanent Court of International Justice as advocated by Warren G. Harding and President Coolidge, by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Wishart, of Wooster, O., in his sermon at the opening of the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning.

Nine hundred and fifty commissioners from all parts of the Nation, accompanied by hundreds of visitors thronged the Fountain Street Baptist Church this morning when Dr. Wishart opened the assembly. For the most part the theological differences were forgotten as the vast body of delegates listened to Dr. Wishart's plea for peace. His address consisted principally of an appeal to the church to organize public sentiment against war.

While he admitted that it was necessary for citizens to defend their country when it is attacked, he declared that the same citizens should be careful to prevent war "being brought on by Congressional carelessness in offending the sensibilities of friendly nations."

This was interpreted as a rap at the action of Congress on Japanese exclusion. "Safeguarding Immigration" "You must do what is right," said Dr. Wishart, "in safeguarding immigration to our shores. But you must not seek over the protests of your own President and Secretary of State, to register wounded dignity by handling this matter in a way calculated to be highly offensive to a friendly power."

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LEADERS IN FRANCE HOLD CONFERENCE

Consultation Held at the Elysee Over Fall of France—Attacks on President

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS, May 22.—The Radical press sees in the consultations at the Elysee between President Millerand, Raymond Poincaré, Edouard Herriot, Paul Painlevé and François Marsal an attempt to implicate the Radical chiefs in a financial policy which the Radical press is busily denouncing. They have charged President Millerand particularly with the \$100,000,000 Morgan credit to prevent the collapse of the franc during the electoral period, heedless of the permanent interest of the country. They have called for a strict account, and have even declared that M. Herriot and Painlevé must not accept the premiership from the hands of M. Millerand. M. Millerand, according to this will campaign must resign first.

Radical Press Takes Comfort But now that M. Herriot and M. Painlevé have "discussed matters" at the Elysee with President Millerand, the Radical press is taking comfort in the fact that neither of them said anything to commit themselves. They neither approved nor disapproved the policy of their predecessor. They simply heard the explanations given of the use of the Morgan credit, and then put, and the engagements into which France has entered. They only consented to make a formal declaration in view of the fall of the franc during the past few days, to the effect that a rigorous budgetary equilibrium was absolutely essential, no matter what Government was in power.

This statement should do something to prevent the further depreciation of the currency. But it is understood that M. Herriot does not intend to proceed on the same lines, as M. Poincaré does not agree to the 20 per cent increased taxation or to the economies contemplated when the decree laws were passed. The Radical press rejoices that he did not make any promises. Nor does it admit that the mere fact that M. Herriot has consented to see M. Millerand can save M. Millerand from essentially the same danger of the Radicals is turned, not upon M. Poincaré but upon President Millerand, and unless the Radical leaders put a check on their followers there is going to be a determined effort to dislodge the President.

Alleged Misuse of Credits The particular charges of the misuse of the Morgan credits for electoral purposes seem far-fetched and can hardly be taken seriously. It is suggested that practically the whole amount has been used. That is the unfounded accusation of the paper.

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Quotidian. The truth appears to be that the credits remain practically intact, since the funds used have been returned from the profits which were made. The fluctuations of the franc are natural enough in the present state of uncertainty. Doubtless there is much speculation, but the franc is not regarded as in real danger, and with the assurances that the new Government will not embark on a policy of reckless expenditure, inflation and borrowing, there should be stability again. Business men and moderate politicians consider the campaign of Quotidian unfortunate and entirely unjustified, not merely on the facts, but by the actual position of the Radical Party.

EPISCOPALIANS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.—(Special) Resolutions thanking President Coolidge for his efforts against the passage of the Japanese exclusion clause of the immigration bill, urging the entry of the United States into the League of Nations or to organize some other effective council of nations to hinder future wars, and endorsing the project for a world conference on faith and order, were among the resolves adopted by the Connecticut Episcopal convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the closing session yesterday afternoon.

With elections to committees and pronouncements on administrative matters completed, the convention adjourned late yesterday, after a debate on the merits of a resolution on the cause of universal peace resulted first in amendment and eventually in tabling it, for the reason that it was framed in language too weak and inadequate and was, as one delegate termed it, "an insult to the workers for world peace." The resolution was not adopted, and the convention adjourned, bringing about peace among nations, but simply recommended the cause to the prayers of the people.

ANIMALS' SOCIETY TO RECEIVE \$30,000

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is bequeathed \$30,000, according to the will of Abbie N. White of Grafton, died in probate court yesterday. The testator of the M. S. P. C. A. is named executor of the will, but as the present treasurer, Eben Shute, declined to serve, Francis H. Saville of Brookline, president of the society, has petitioned the court to be named executor. The town of Northbridge is left \$500; \$10,000 is given to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; \$15,000 to the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and \$10,000 to the Santa Fe Archaeological Society of Washington in memory of Edward S. Bowen of Pawtucket.

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To please the most fastidious who prefer QUALITY rather than QUANTITY
75 Folded Sheets \$1
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Printed with any name and address in blue or black ink. Guaranteed to please. Post paid anywhere in U.S. The most exciting. A 4-page folder with neat wallet size envelope at the amazingly low price of \$1. Send cash, P. O. or express money order TODAY.

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NOTED BERLIN ZOO FAST RECOVERING

Director Believes Institution Will Soon Be as Flourishing as Before the War

BERLIN, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—All admirers of the beautiful grounds of the Berlin Zoological Gardens are pleased to hear that the hard times through which they have passed may now be considered as definitely over. For nearly 10 years the once famous Zoo suffered so severely that finally the gardens had to be closed. There were hardly any animals left of a collection that was before the war one of the finest in the world, and there was no money to purchase others or to pay the staff to keep up the extensive grounds. Thanks, however, to very efficient management and business acumen, a new era has dawned, and not only have all liabilities been paid in full, but many additions have recently been made to the live stock.

One of the chief sources of revenue is the building of a row of attractive shops along part of the garden frontage on Kurfürstendamm, one of the liveliest thoroughfares of West Berlin. The shops, which will also have windows giving out to the grounds, are to be opened on July 1. Another judicious arrangement is the letting of the large restaurants to a noted hotel firm who will give the Zoological Gardens management a share of the profits. Dr. Heck, the director, feels convinced that the Zoo will soon be in as flourishing a condition as it was before the war.

A large number of orders for live stock were placed some time ago with Carl Hagenbeck and August Fockelmann, the noted tropical agents, and the consignments have just arrived. Among the most valuable acquisitions are a pair of four-year-old elephants, very fine and healthy, from Rhodesia, who, with all due ceremony, received

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FINEST SIRLOIN OF BEEF Steaks or Roast... lb. 55¢ Fresh Beans, green or wax... qt. 12½¢ Oranges, Florida... doz. 25¢ Rhubarb, native... lb. 5¢ S. BUXBAUM CO. 282-4 Harvard Street Brookline Coolidge Corner Phone ASPinwall 1514

Third Liquor Treaty Arranged With Sweden

Washington, May 22.—A LIQUOR treaty with Sweden, similar to those already negotiated with Great Britain and Germany, was signed at the State Department today by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and P. V. G. Assarsson, Ambassador of the Swedish Legation. Mr. Hughes and Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, today formally exchanged ratifications of the liquor treaty with Great Britain, concluding the process of putting the pact into operation.

on crossing the Equator the names of Carl and Henny. The price paid for them was 35,000 gold marks. A magnificent pair of black panthers from Sumatra cost 6500 marks, a pair of elands 6000 and two unusually fine black antelopes 6000 marks. Some 30 monkeys of various types and sizes, from Africa and India, numerous reptiles and great quantities of beautiful birds have also arrived, and are apparently quite at home already in their new surroundings. At the annual general shareholders' meeting great satisfaction was expressed at the gratifying prospect and a vote of thanks was passed to the Reich, the State, the municipality and the press for their several support. Among other things it was decided to reduce the charge for admission to the zoo from two marks to one mark 50 pfennigs.

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Noiseless Airplanes Declared a Success

Airmen Report New Silencers Lose Less Than 3 P. C. Power

DAYTON, O., May 22 (Special)—Noiseless airplanes have received their first tryout at McCook Field and have proved successful, United States Air Service officers have announced. Mufflers were perfected at request of Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Air Service.

Two silencers were mounted on engines. One known as the whirler-chamber type and fitted on Liberty motors, is attached directly to the engine while long compactly designed pipes lead from the silencers, carrying exhaust gases clear of the cockpit.

The chief objection to silencers previously was loss of power and resultant loss of speed. Officials reported in a flight over the Wilbur Wright Field speed course the airplane equipped with mufflers lost but 2.1 miles an hour and less than 3 per cent power.

Airmen say the new development not only will be a boon to pilots on long distance flights because it reduces harassing vibration, but suggests that it also will be a useful piece of equipment for commercial machines and corps observation work.

Buying good household linen and selecting the Pilgrim. Maids to launder it is a matter of good judgment all along the line.

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King C. Gillette's THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION

IS THE result of the life study of a man with a passion for social justice. It presents a plan for organizing a gigantic corporation, under which all industry should be co-ordinated as the property and in the interests of the people.

Mr. Gillette's proposals cannot be dismissed as a dreamer's nostrums for social ills—for he is a successful man of affairs, an inventor, organizer and executive of the first importance in the industrial world.

He speaks with authority on economic problems.

Those who may regard his proposals as another Utopia will be forced to admit that this Utopia is a possible one,

within the range of our present economic organization. The solution as presented by the author does not deal with the abstract philosophies of life or the spiritual needs of individuals, but with the mathematical problem of economical production and distribution of products and service, and the development of a world mechanism, based on knowledge of how to meet man's needs for a comfortable material existence.

\$1000.00 IN PRIZES

1st prize \$500 3rd prize \$100
2nd prize \$250 3 prizes \$50 each
The next one hundred reviews will receive any title they may select from THE MODERN LIBRARY

These prizes are to be awarded for the best reviews of "THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION" no matter what stand is taken by the authors of the reviews. The judges are:

NORMAN HAPGOOD, Author and publicist
EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of Political Science at Columbia University.
HERBERT CROLY, Editor of The New Republic.

These judges are not to be understood as having endorsed the book but have consented to act as judges because of their interest in the problems it presents.

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The Stone Marten is of the sable family and possesses many of its fine qualities, having a soft, silky fur, making a particularly stylish scarf. These dyed Fox scarfs are very lustrous, full fur, the pick of hundreds.

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Jap Marten—large, selected skins, kolinsky dyed in beautiful soft brown, rather difficult to obtain, but here in all its beauty. Baum Marten—probably approaches nearest to the superb Russian Sable in color and softness of fur.

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What more beautiful than what more stunning and what more stylish than these soft, lustrous scarfs, carefully dyed in just the correct shade? All are the pick of the finest of Alaskan skins.

Genuine Silver Fox Scarfs

The finest, most stylish, highest priced fox scarf there is. Any woman wanting the ultimate fox scarf can find nothing better than one of these beautiful fox scarfs.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Cedar Hill Affords Ideal Place for Girlhood Study and Recreation

Gift of Miss Cornelia Warren Comprises 85 Acres of
Woodland, Meadow, and Orchard at Waltham

The State of Massachusetts needed for its hundreds of girls, banded together in the great and important associations of girlhood for study and recreation, a place where girls could find the things which Theodosia Garrison has made the subject of her poem printed in a collection compiled by Charles Lothrop Pack, under the title "The Forest Poetic," and distributed among Girl Scouts and other nature lovers. In part Miss Garrison has written:

The kindest thing God ever made,
Green foliage, green against the heat,
Open to all pilgrims' feet.

The last two or three years have seen prodigious increase in the numbers both of girls' clubs and members. However, young organizations often feel the pinch of inadequate quarters, particularly with the ideal of the National League of Girls' Clubs constantly before them which is that they become self-supporting with all possible speed, and the question of obtaining accommodation for all their outdoor activities has been a large one. Spring beckons insistently, and what a spring it is this year for the Girl Scouts and allied organizations, being invited to share the new possession which is 85 acres of woodland and meadow and orchard at Cedar Hill in Waltham, given the Massachusetts Girl Scouts by provision of Miss Cornelia Warren, whose home Cedar Hill was for many years.

A Generous Patroness
Miss Warren was long a patroness of play and nature study. Her development of the estate always revolved about opportunities for both that could be placed by her efforts within reach of the public. She wanted the soft caverns of her gracious woods with their little remote pools, and the remarkable maze of the orchards, to give back the echoes of laughter. There were days when just children came to play. Then there were days when the public was invited to move, mystified, through the maze, to enjoy a rich feast of beauties as they rambled over the estate.

Others than the Girl Scouts have profited by the trustees' disposition of the property. The city of Waltham acquires a large tract to be used as a municipal park. Harvard University's School of Landscape Architecture and the Massachusetts Agricultural College share in the treasure. But in the gift to the Girl Scouts there lies perhaps the fullest potentiality for realization of Miss Warren's deep desire, which was to make the estate a powerful force for the betterment and happiness of the public. Because she realized that to reach the Girl and Boy Scouts is to reach a whole nation.

There is space and to spare at Cedar Hill for an unlimited number of outdoor enthusiasts. Miss Warren desired to make the manor itself a "rest home" for women. Obviously the Girl Scouts could not maintain the home, without endowment, as a charity. So the paying guests who come to the quiet of the manor for a week-end or a longer time will come independently, but it would not be surprising if most of them proved to be people who have done service in the League. There is a distinct provision that the Girl Scouts themselves are not to use the house. When they come to Cedar Hill they have the utmost freedom in the privileges of all the estate save the manor. But for one exception the manor must be left to be attained only after they have passed the age of 18.

The exception is with regard to the girl who has won, by service and merit, the highest distinction of scouting which is the rank of "Golden Eaglet." The manor is open to the Golden Eaglets, who have already held meetings there and have organized the first chapter of Golden Eaglets in the United States.

Refurnishing the Rooms

The furnishing of the manor in accordance with the demands to be made on it for service was an immediate question, once possession had been taken by the Girl Scouts. The architecture is attractive only in the sense that it represents a stately Victorian standard of solidity and dignity. Within there are high ceilings and heavy doors of gleaming mahogany and the rooms are large. They needed to be refurnished. Individuals emphasized the latest in the possession and its potential value by taking hold at once of this part of the work, with the result that all the rooms have been refurnished, with copies of colonial furniture, with bright chintzes and crisp curtains and gay rugs. In Springfield, Girl Scouts did one room, thus claiming the distinction of the first scout organization to have a share in the refurnishing. Individuals and clubs about Boston have refurnished the other rooms. To the Waltham Council of Girl Scouts fell the honor of doing over Miss Warren's own room. Mrs. Arthur W. Hart of Brookline, Girl Scout Commissioner for Massachusetts, did another. Mrs. Hart is known affectionately as "The Chief" among the Scouts.

And so it has gone. Instantly upon acquisition of the estate have sprung up the most enthusiastic responses to the work necessary as soon as possible in order that the fullest realization might come of the possibilities contained in the gift.

For the outdoor aspects of Cedar Hill there is a large, open space, the famous Hampton Court Maze in England, and which has given and will continue to give visitors gay hours by its faithful adherence to its name. There are spaces resembling the conventions of formal gardens and, whimsically, a few feet will make the transformation from formality to farm land and to orchard. Girl Scouts may have their first taste of independent gardening in the farm plots under the guidance of a young woman, Miss Woolley, from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

Councils and Feasts
And for the indispensable outdoor Scout councils there is the amphitheater. It is almost incredible that

with so little refashioning as has been done by F. James Bradley, the Negro member of the teaching staff at Cedar Hill, so perfect a setting could be made for council and feasts. For, besides the semicircle of stone seats, chiseled and shipped the nearest hills to make them comfortable and orderly, there is a "bean hole" famous in the doings of Girl Scouts, two or three ovens of kinds adapted to the mysteries of biscuits and baked potatoes and roasted sausages. The amphitheater preserves no sharp regularity of construction. The stone is pale gray, powdered with glimmering points of quartz deposit, and in the "Council Bowl," as it is strictly called, the girls gather for their camp fires, troop by troop, to listen to intimate talks on Scout affairs, to carry through their executive outdoor programs.

Thus it becomes easy, in wandering about Cedar Hill, to recall the fragment.

This is the forest primeval.
Its murmuring pines and its hemlocks.

For Cedar Hill has, not thick forest to be sure, but rich woodland filled with cedar and elm and pitch pine and hickory and slim, patrician white birches. It has flowers everywhere and the constant drowsy murmur of Clematis Brook. It has "lean-to" for week-end campers to be rented at a nominal figure. It has beautiful carved gardens, and homely fields and the fruit farm, it has its excellent bathing pool and its ponds edged with frail, sweet white flowers.

And over it all there is the mantle of peace that invites contemplation and unity of purpose and thought. Cedar Hill has given gracious hospitality to numerous outdoor events since winter. Nature lovers have been there for conferences and many visitors, pursuing their custom of some years, have come there to idle away an afternoon among its varied beauties.

Saturday afternoon one of the first of the strictly Girl Scout events will be held there when, under the direction of the councils and Mrs. James J. Stoughton, March 22, a play, "The Mystery of the Old Mill," will be presented. The land and buildings have been brought to their present state of adaptability and attractiveness—the Girl Scouts will have an elaborate "Girl Scout May Festival." Parts of the program are already known while still other features remain a pleasant mystery. But there will be folk dancing, kymkhanas and games, and what the girls know as "an awfully good time," with the beautiful grounds, in their fresh spring garb, as background and stimulus.

BONUS BILL 'DEFECTS' MAY BE CORRECTED

A prediction that "defects" in the Veterans Adjusted Compensation Bill which Congress passed over the President's veto and will be cured by perfecting legislation and an appeal to all American Legion units in Massachusetts "to extend service" in the true fraternal spirit to all comrades of the World War in presenting their claims" is made in a circular letter by Leo A. Spillane, department adjutant.

"Dear comrade: Adjusted compensation is now a fact and the bill as passed is a compromise on the original proposition of the American Legion. It serves in the main the insurance feature which was approved by many veterans. Without question the defects in the bill are to be cured by perfecting legislation. The principle having been recognized, it is the duty of the legion everywhere to extend service in the true fraternal spirit to all comrades of the World War in presenting their claims."

Continuing the letter directs attention to the fact that the next number of the "Victory Number" will be entitled "victory number" and will contain the text of the adjusted compensation bill, a copy of the application form, with instruction as to how to fill it out, and a brief history of the struggle for passage of the compensation bill.

EMERSON COLLEGE AWARDS 53 DIPLOMAS

Fifty-three graduates of Emerson College received the degree of Bachelor of Literary Interpretation at the commencement exercises last evening in Huntington Hall. Henry L. Southwick, president of the college, delivered the commencement address and conferred the degrees.

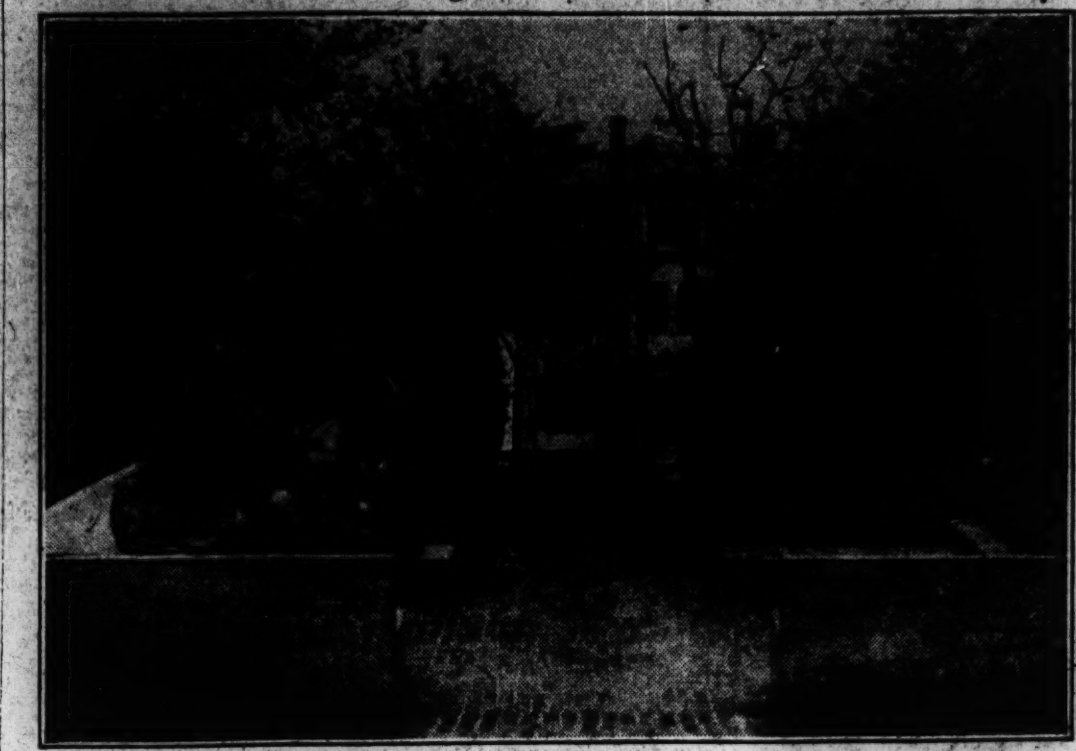
Highest honors were won by Lydia College received the degree of Bachelor of Science of New York; Adele N. Dowling and Mary S. Dowling, sisters, of Massachusetts; and the winners of honors were: Marie M. Demulung, Pennsylvania; Anna M. Dunkel, Pennsylvania; Mildred E. Forrester, Massachusetts; Sarah H. Hunter, Massachusetts; Kathryn M. Kelchner, Pennsylvania; The Riddell Posture Ribbon for excellence in carriage was awarded to Phila E. Strout of Massachusetts. Miss Phoenix also won the Proctor Scholarship.

The Phi Mu Gamma scholarship was awarded to Mildred Metcalf, Massachusetts, and the Emerson Scholarship was divided between Esther E. Beavin, Pennsylvania, and Agnes C. Smart, New Hampshire. The Isaac Harpoes Eldridge Citation, for character and service, was won by Helena E. Cook of New York.

CHAMPION TO MEET N. E. PLAYER AGAIN

E. R. Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, will meet C. E. Seaback, New England champion, in a special 50-point match tomorrow and Saturday afternoon and evening, a block of 125 points to be played at each session. Their exhibition last Friday and Saturday was so close that a return engagement was requested of the State Theater Club by local followers. Each won two of the blocks played last night, Greenleaf winning his 125 to 103 and 73 in 22 and 19 innings respectively, while the local player won his by 125 to 110 and 48 in 27 and 11 innings. As Seaback is known to represent the local clubs in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League next year, in which Greenleaf defends, unusual interest is being shown.

Manor and Its Setting at Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.



The House is on the Property Given by Miss Cornelia Warren for Activities of Girl Scouts and Similar Organizations. It is for the Use of Paying Guests and for the Golden Eaglets of the Scout Organization.

Soldier of Fortune in Consular Service

Carl Ward, Said to Have Fought
Under Six Flags, Appointed

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 22.—Carl Ward, 35, soldier of fortune, said to have been the hero of one of Jack London's novels and one-time member of the staffs of Washington and Philadelphia newspapers, has been appointed to the United States consular service, according to word received here. Mr. Ward is now stationed at Ft. Trumbull with the United States Coast Guard. Mr. Ward, it is claimed, has seen service with the armies of the United States, Mexico, France, England, Italy and Belgium and has received more than 30 decorations for bravery. He is the author of many books on travel and adventure and member of several fraternal orders.

LAMPOON AWARDS \$1500 SCHOLARSHIP

F. W. Saunders Wins Harvard
Prize Carrying Foreign Study

The first Harvard Lampoon scholarship for foreign study has been awarded to Francis W. Saunders '24 of Boston. The scholarship of \$1500 was established by the Lampoon upon the arrival of the Lampoon prize organization to promote work among the editors. It is awarded to the senior editor of the most deserving artistic or literary merit.

The ceremony of award was simple and took place yesterday afternoon in the dining hall of the Lampoon building. John T. Coolidge '23, one of the first contributors to the Lampoon, announced the decision of the committee of award to the group of assembled editors. J. T. Wheelwright '26, one of the founders of the Lampoon, presented a medal on behalf of the trustees.

Two medals were presented, one to Mr. Saunders with the inscription: "Lampy to Francis W. Saunders '24, for best artistic work in this year"; the other similar in design to Lovering Hathaway, "for honorable mention."

Mr. Saunders has been an editor on the Lampoon for three years, coming to the board of editors in December, 1921. In his freshman year he contributed many drawings to the publication and was also an editor of the freshman Red Book. He recently furnished the illustrations for "Little Codfish Cabot at Harvard," a satire on society life at the university by Samuel H. Ordway '21.

He is a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the Fencers Club, having won his "H" on the fencing team this year.

Mr. Saunders also has been special correspondent at Harvard for The Christian Science Monitor.

BANK OFFICERS HAVE MEMBERSHIP OF 1924

Frank W. Bryant of the Second National Bank was re-elected president of the Bank Officers' Association of Boston at the annual meeting last night in the Colonial Theater. The present membership of the association includes 1874 active and associate members and 50 honorary members. After the meeting, members and friends witnessed "The Thief of Bagdad," the entire house being taken by the association.

Other officers elected were vice-president, William T. Kilborn of the American Trust Company and William Willett of the Federal Reserve Bank; directors for two years, George F. S. Bartlett of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and Arthur S. Benik of the Old Colony Trust Company; trustee for three years, Frederic W. Rugg of the National Rockland Bank; treasurer, Howard A. Yeaman of the Webster & Hias Bank; secretary, Edwin A. Stone of the Franklin Savings Bank; auditor for three years, Raymond Merrill of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

PYTHIAN SISTERS ELECT

PORTLAND, Me., May 22.—The Grand Temple of Maine, Pythian Sisters, in convention here yesterday elected Hattie Lord of Auburn, grand chief, Supreme officers installed the officers. The degree of the order was conferred before the 300 sisters at Pythian Temple last night.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS JAILED

BANGOR, Me., May 22.—In the Superior Court yesterday Herbert Sawyer of Bangor was fined \$100 and costs, and sent to jail for 30 days for drunken driving. Arthur Lockard of Lincoln was sent to jail for 30 days for a like offense.

DARTMOUTH BOARD CHANGES EFFECTED

Student Governing Body Reorganizes Purposes, Functions,
and Representation

HANOVER, N. H., May 22 (Special).—Complete reorganization of the purpose, functions, and ex-officio representation of Dartmouth's student governing board was announced by the 1924 senior council, Palaeoptilus, last evening. The drastic changes effected will be placed in operation next year and are reported to follow an intensive investigation covering the past three months.

The announcement made by Palaeoptilus decided that the change in purpose for the organization results in an expansion from an honorary senior society to a body concerned specifically with "stimulating undergraduate thought and crystallizing and reflecting undergraduate opinion." In order to meet its enlarged scope of work Palaeoptilus has created the "Ocom Council" of class officers to which will be delegated many routine duties now conducted by the senior body.

A marked shift to non-athletic and academic interests is noted in the change of representation reported for succeeding senior boards at Dartmouth. The ex-officio positions on Palaeoptilus for the captain of the football team and the manager of baseball have been eliminated the president of the arts, the manager of the musical clubs, and a high scholarship student will now automatically achieve positions on Palaeoptilus.

The ex-officio officers will now number eight, as follows: editor-in-chief of the Dartmouth Outing Club; president of the Dartmouth Christian Association; president of the arts, a high scholarship student to be selected by all members of the junior class who after five semesters have an average of 3.3 or above; manager of football; manager of track; and manager of the intercollegiate tennis team.

In addition to the ex-officio officers four members-at-large will be selected by the junior class each May for the student board of the following academic year. The 1925 elections will be held on Monday.

The ex-officio officers divulged to date for membership on next year's Palaeoptilus under the new system are as follows: W. Campbell '25, of Oak Park, Ill., editor-in-chief of the Daily Dartmouth; L. D. Brace '25, of West Newton, Mass., president of the Outing Club; J. P. Carpenter '25, of Oak Park, Ill., president of the Christian Association; T. K. Gedde '25, of Orlando, Fla., manager of football; N. Canfield '25, of Somerville, N. J., manager of track, and C. M. Wilson '25, of Avondale, Pa., manager of musical clubs.

WAR ABOLITIONISTS TO HEAR PEACE TALK

An account of the recent conference in Washington of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will be given by Miss Eva Channing, an active worker in the peace movement, at a meeting to be held Friday afternoon at 482 Beacon Street, under the auspices of the Association to Abolish War.

About 50 members of the association are expected to attend the meeting. Henry W. Pinkham, secretary of the association, announces that anyone interested in activities for international peace will be welcome.

STATE HOUSE DOME GILDING COST JUMPS

Bids for regilding the dome of the State House opened yesterday in the office of Superintendent of Buildings, Fred H. Kimball, and were as follows: Lewis F. Perry's Sons Co., \$8220; Steve Lados, \$7700.

Thirteen years ago, when the dome was last regilded, the Holdens Company did the work, the cost at that time being \$4580. It is understood that the increase in the cost this year is mainly due to increased wages for labor.

NASHOBA APPLE BELT IN BLOOM

Motorists report that the unusual profusion of apple blossoms in the "Nashoba Fruit Belt" of Massachusetts presents a beautiful spectacle. Growers in the vicinity of Concord, Chelmsford, Fitchburg, Groton and other towns in the belt say that the bloom, which will be at its best this week, promises an excellent apple crop, but that the outlook for peaches is "spotty."

Williams and Tech Divide Net Honors

C. B. Marsh Is New Singles
Champion of N. E. I. L. T. A.

N. E. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Mass. Institute of Technology, 1 1/2
Williams College, 1 1/2

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 22 (Special).—Today finds Williams College sharing with Massachusetts Institute of Technology an equal number of points for the new cup put up this spring by the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association as each was represented in the finals of both the singles and doubles divisions, and each won a championship. C. B. Marsh capturing the singles title for Williams, and M. L. Tressell, whom Marsh defeated in the singles, and J. E. Russell, winning the doubles championship. The final round matches were played yesterday afternoon on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Marsh succeeded A. H. Chapin Jr., last year's champion, by defeating Tressell in a four-set match, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6. Marsh again called his hard-driving tactics into play, with both players exchanging strokes from the baseline. Tressell failed to be as accurate as his opponent in placing his shots, and after losing the first two sets, changed his attack. He won the third set by quashing the net, but the Williams player solved his opponent's game in time to play the Tech man's backhand, which was weak, winning the set at 7-5.

The doubles final lack of co-operation between Marsh and M. P. Baker handicapped the Williams pair against the Tech players, whose teamwork carried them to victory in a special set. Marsh and Baker extended themselves in the first set and ended up as the match progressed as the score, 6-4, 6-0, indicates. The summary:

N. E. INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION SINGLES

Final Round
C. B. Marsh, Williams College, defeated M. L. Tressell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

DOUBLES Final Round
W. L. Tressell and J. E. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated C. B. Marsh and M. P. Baker, Williams College, 10-8, 6-0, 6-1.

Final Round

SHOE OPERATIVE GETS INJUNCTION

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 22 (Special).—Under a temporary injunction issued by Judge Morton in the equity section of the Superior Court, Norah Brennan and Ellinor Rooney, agents of the Stitches' Local of the Shoe Workers' Institute of Union and Austin E. Gill, and Edward A. Keville, business agent and secretary-treasurer of the Union, are enjoined and restrained from interfering with the employment of Ethel M. Littlefield by any means whatsoever they may use with her employers, the Haverhill stitching and repairing shop on Railroad Square.

The temporary injunction is effective until further order of the court. Much interest has been aroused in this city by the case which involves the employment of a woman who is not a member of the Shoe Union. On a petition for a permanent injunction the bill is returnable June 1.

CHURCH TO CELEBRATE HOLYOKE, MASS., MAY 22 (Special)

The Second Congregational Church will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary next Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday evening a program will be presented, entitled "The Light of the Spirit," depicting the history and ministry of the Second Congregational and Grace churches, this to be followed by informal addresses. On Sunday morning the anniversary sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Robert Russell Wigke; and in the evening there will be an organ recital by William C. Hammond, it being his one-thousandth free recital in the city.

PIERIAN SOCIETY ELECTS

Five officers and eight new members were elected at a meeting yesterday of the Pierian Society of 1898, which is the Harvard Orchestra, and the oldest university orchestra in the United States. The new officers are: Paul W. Williams '25 of New Bedford, president; James L. Combe of Long Beach, Calif., vice-president; Waldo C. Sprague '25 of Wollaston, secretary; Albert L. Best '25 of Evanston, Ill., treasurer; Robert P. Eckert Jr. '25 of Freeport, Ill., manager.

KIWANS PRESIDENT COMING

Edmund F. Arras of Columbus, O., president of Kiwanis Club International, will pay an official visit to the Boston club next Monday. A special dinner in his honor will be given at the Hotel Somerset. In addition to Boston Kiwanians, 75 members of the Worcester Club, 60 from Malden and representative delegations from Lawrence, Haverhill, Lynn, Salem, Framingham, Marlboro and other clubs in the New England district will attend.

POLICY OF LEASING OIL LANDS ATTACKED BY GEORGE OTIS SMITH

Geological Survey Director Says Private Exploitation Was
Substituted for Conservation

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—The policy of leasing naval oil reserve lands for private exploitation rather than keeping the oil in the ground in the interest of national security and economic advantage, was attacked here last night by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey and member of President Coolidge's special oil commission, in an address before the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce.

Other speakers were Gov. Channing Cook, who criticized Massachusetts members of Congress who "by their acts are not contributing to an increase in employment by supporting measures of economy and lower taxes," and A. Cressy Morrison, president of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association of New York, who declared that Congress should maintain the present revenue laws on imports if the property of the United States is to continue.

No Warrant for Leases

"As a geologist," Mr. Smith said in his address, "I have thus far failed to see any geological warrant whatever for leases as extensive or long as those which are now in vogue. It is a mistake, knowing all the facts as shown in the record and on the ground, the friend of naval oil reserves is forced to believe that for the conservation policy of keeping the oil in the ground was substituted an exploitation policy of letting the oil flow like money."

He continued: "It is this use of reserved oil as legal tender that puts the severest strain on our confidence. Why should anyone believe that the government will give up oil in exchange for improvements, tank construction and oil transportation?"

"Without any doubt," Mr. Smith said, "the Navy's formula used in exchanging oil at a low price level for steel tanks at a high price level. However, everyone who knows the oil industry expects higher prices, and moreover, the future possession of the Navy's oil in the grounds will constitute much more than a reserve for the time is not far distant when a shortage will follow plenty. The purpose of these naval oil reserves being national security."

BLUE HILL HIGHWAY DELAYED BY MILTON

Delay which has developed in Milton on the part of the boards of selection and planning have held up the construction of the new Blue Hill River road boulevard through the southerly end of the Blue Hills Reservation, which would open a great cross link highway connecting the center of the State with South Shore and Cape points, without forcing motorists to enter Boston, as at present.

The State has voted its share of the money, amounting to \$75,000, for the construction work in the Blue Hills Reservation. Dedham, Westwood, Newton, Wellesley and Quincy have all given their approval to the project and appropriated the necessary money. The Metropolitan Planning Board, state officials and the Norfolk County commissioners have all favored the completion of the proposed traffic cup-off which will be made to avoid automobile congestion in Boston as well as facilitate trips to and from the South Shore and the central and western parts of the State. Milton, however, has not approved this expenditure of funds.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED AT COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me., May 22.—William J. Wilkinson, M. A., LL. D., will succeed Prof. William B. Colby, head of the department of history at Colby College, where the change was announced yesterday by Dr. Herbert C. Libbey. Professor Black recently resigned to head the department of history at Colby College. N. Y. Professor Wilkinson has aided in research work in England during the past year. He is a graduate of William and Mary College, N. Y.

EASTERN STAR CLUB OF BOSTON ELECTS

Mrs. Annie L. Woodman of Melrose was re-elected president of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club at its annual meeting in the Hotel Vendome yesterday. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Belle E. Clarke, secretary; Mrs. Mabel F. Torrey, vice-presidents; Mrs. Gladys J. Mosher, recording secretary; Miss Myrtle Kimball, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. Maude Blewett, treasurer; Mrs. Eva C. Apted, auditor.

MAINE OFFICIALS RESIGN

AUGUSTA, Me., May 22.—Resignations received and accepted by the Governor and council yesterday included those of Arthur E. Sewell of York, as a member of the Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission, and Herbert T. Powers of Fort Fairfield, as a member of the board to investigate the exemption laws of the State. Governor Baxter nominated Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of the Supreme Judicial Court to succeed himself.

BOSTON CHURCH CUP PLAYERS

The players who are to represent Boston in the annual inter-city matches for the "Church Cup" are: Charles E. Rice, former Yale star; N. W. Niles, former Harvard star; J. M. Davies, former Stanford University star now studying at Harvard University; Dr. G. C. Canner, former Harvard star, and Dr. A. H. Hawk, one of the players who will represent Boston, while the sixth will be either I. C. Wright or J. R. Fennell, both former Harvard stars.

LIVING COST SHOWS DECLINE

According to figures compiled today by the Bureau on the Necessaries of Life the "cost of living index" for Massachusetts declined to 157.7 in April, 1924, as compared with 158.2 for the preceding month. This is a drop of about 1 per cent.

any present-day disposition of this oil is like selling a birthright for a mess of pottage.

Mr. Smith declared that in the name of good business "the Navy's oil has been 'sawed' by spending 92 barrels out of every 100 barrels extracted from the California reserves in order to put less than eight barrels into storage."

Desperate Effort

To business men, he added, that kind of liquidation of an irreplaceable asset must suggest only the desperate effort of a land owner facing bankruptcy, surely not the deliberate policy of a great nation planning for a long future, and continued:

However, "this policy of doing things without cash outlay was not adopted without some indirect help from the legislative branch of our Government which, therefore, must share the blame. Economies carried to excess in the making of budgets and appropriations tend to force the executive officers, who are held responsible for results, to give little authority and less money to construe statutes rather broadly and to use any means at hand that they believe justified by national ends."

Moreover, if, as the President's commission on oil reserves has declared, the choice between oil and dollars has to be made, obviously Congress alone has the power to make the choice. Denby, in seeking to have a navy fully prepared, possibly thought that he had no choice—that if the Navy was to have a reserve, it must have a naval oil must meet the bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith said it was imperative from a standpoint of public interest in naval oil reserves that a policy of planning for future security be worked out along lines of co-operative effort by the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

"It would seem both obvious and constitutional," he said, "that neither branch has the right to disregard the other, but that both should be responsive to a popular demand for a business-like policy. Not more business in government, unless it is better business."

By a nearly three to one vote, the chamber went on record as favoring a gasoline tax law, daylight saving and granting larger powers to cities and towns in respect to the regulation of billboards.

MASONIC CLUBS PLAN 3-DAY TRIP

Large New England Delegations
Going to New York

Large delegations of Masons from Massachusetts and New England, who are affiliated with the various clubs, membership in which is dependent upon Masonic connections, have completed plans to make a three-day trip to New York June 13 to 15, for the convention of the Masonic clubs in that city. Special arrangements and exceptionally low rates have been provided for clubs in Eastern Massachusetts by the New York City Masonic Club.

Most of the parties will leave Boston Friday evening, June 13, returning Sunday evening, to be in Boston again Monday morning.

Edward H. Whittemore, chairman of the committee in charge of the trip for the members of the Massachusetts clubs, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today said that all indications thus far point to a heavy delegation going from Massachusetts. He said that an itinerary has been drawn up and approved by representatives of the various clubs, who are members of the National League of Masonic Clubs. This provides for two days in New York, with a choice of two return routes, one including a sail up the Hudson River to Albany and thence by rail to Boston, at only a little more expense than the direct route by the Fall River Line. Each club sends delegates to the New York convention, and any members desiring may make the trip. Mr. Whittemore is a delegate from the Roslindale Temple Club. The other members of the committee are: E. MacKinnon, secretary, and Stewart A. Shaw.

ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS ARE TO MEET MAY 27

At the public meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society, to be held at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, May 27, in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Mrs. Edith M. Walker, secretary of the Cleveland Antivivisection Society, will speak of the work of the society. There will also be reports from the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, recently held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City. The delegates were Irving H. Crosby, secretary of the local organization, and Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, secretary of the conference.

Reports of the present agitation in California concerning the foot-and-mouth disease also will be given. This will be the last public meeting for the season. John Orth will furnish the music, and at the close of the program refreshments will be served.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN ELECTED

AUGUSTA, Me., May 22.—George L. Emery of Biddeford, the newly elected member from York County, was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, at the organization-meeting of the committee held in this city late yesterday afternoon. Judge Emery succeeds Robert J. Peacock of Lubec, who refused to accept re-election because of the pressure of his personal business interests.

Other officers were re-elected unanimously. Mrs. Eva C. Mason of Dover, Foxcroft, as vice-chairman, Mrs. Alice S. Butler

BRITISH FLAGSHIP
TO LOSE POSITION

Queen Elizabeth Makes Way for Newer but Slower Vessel, the Revenge

LONDON, May 7 (Special Correspondence).—A change that will be of interest all over the world is about to be made in the British navy. The Queen Elizabeth, which, from 1916 to the present, has been senior flagship in the British fleet, is to be deposed from that high position and will become simply a "private ship," or, in other words, just a captain's command instead of the headquarters of an admiral.

With the exception of Lord Nelson's Victory, the Queen Elizabeth is the most famous flagship of the British navy. She was the first battleship built for it that was equipped to burn oil-fuel only and was armed with 15-inch guns. Laid down at Portsmouth navy yard in 1912, she was completed in December, 1914, and by Lord Fisher's orders was at once secretly commissioned for service at the Dardanelles. Her unexpected arrival there and her bombardment of the forts constituted one of the sensations of the early part of the war.

She remained in the Dardanelles for three months, and was then secretly withdrawn from this sphere of operations and sent into the North Sea to join the Grand Fleet. Of this she became principal flagship in 1916.

The Queen Elizabeth did not take part in the Battle of Jutland, as she happened to be in dock at the time it was fought, but her position as administrative headquarters of the naval operations in the North Sea made her name famous throughout the world. At this period she was fitted as no other warship ever has been. In her equipment were included an extremely powerful wireless installation that enabled her to keep in constant touch with the Admiralty in London—in fact, to "speak round the world" if necessary, a large photographic plant, and other appliances, then novelties in sea warfare. She was often, and not inaptly, said to carry "a cargo of secrets." But the principal factor in giving the Queen Elizabeth a name that will endure in naval history was that aboard her Lord Beatty dictated to the German despatch terms for the surrender of the High Seas Fleet. This event took place in the fore-cabin of the Admiral's apartments, and the room remains to this day much as it was when Admiral Beatty received the German Admiral and gave him orders to hand over his fleet, for that is what the proceedings practically amounted to.

When the German fleet was actually surrendered, the Queen Elizabeth led the Grand Fleet to sea to bring in the captives, and past her the British and American warships steamed in single file to "cheer Beatty," after the German squadrons had been conducted into the Firth of Forth.

After the Grand Fleet dispersed the Queen Elizabeth became flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. In that capacity she has figured in some notable pageants and has had the honor of carrying the King's standard when he was aboard as Head of the Navy. Under the redistribution scheme which comes into effect next August, the Atlantic Fleet will lose most of its best ships. These are being transferred to the Mediterranean, where the largest British fleet will be located in future. In preparation for this change Admiral Sir John de Robeck, who flew his flag in the Queen Elizabeth while she was at the Dardanelles and was the first admiral to hoist his flag in her, is about to hand over command of the Atlantic Fleet to Admiral Sir Henry Oliver. When he does that the Queen Elizabeth will cease to be a flagship and her place will be taken by the battleship Revenge, which is a newer though a slower ship.

In the Queen Elizabeth there is a wonderful collection of silver trophies, the gift of the City of Paris, of American admirers of the vessel, and so on.

Famous Flagship Soon to Become a "Private" Vessel



H. M. S. QUEEN ELIZABETH
The Warship Where Admiral Beatty Received the German Admiral and Ordered Him to Hand Over His Fleet

Likewise a valuable array of old prints of Queen Elizabeth of Armada fame, after whom the ship is named. All these, being the property of the ship, will remain in her as long as she stays on the active list of the navy.

TOBERMORY TRIES
TO OBTAIN TREASURE
OF SPANISH GALLEON

EDINBURGH, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—Interest is being revived in the hunt for the Tobermory treasure by the appearance upon the scene of Miss Margaret Naylor, an expert sea-diver, who is now engaged in an attempt to raise the Spanish treasure. The amount of treasure on the ship when she left Spain with the rest of the Armada is estimated to have been about £500,000. Up to now objects of antiquarian interest only have been recovered, but hopes still run high that more valuable booty may yet be salvaged.

Under a deed of gift given to an ancestor by Charles I, the Duke of Argyll is owner of the wreck and is entitled to receive a 20 per cent royalty on any profits from the venture.

Col. E. M. Foss, Miss Naylor's partner and manager, stated recently that owing to local labor troubles he intended to advertise for "gentlemen adventurers" with sea experience to go to Tobermory and help in the salvage work. The Colonel said that some years ago, when himself attempting the raising of the galleon, he was overwhelmed with offers from retired naval officers, sea captains, and others, willing to give their services and to take a sporting chance of big profits.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTS
MELBOURNE, Vic., April 19 (Special Correspondence).—The aggregate value of all primary products of Victoria in 1923 was £54,835,568, and the value added by processes of manufacture was £46,355,804, which brought the total to £101,191,372.

The estimated value to the producers of cultivated crops was £21,157,026. The dairy industry returned £10,381,310. The value of production per head of population of all primary products, including mining and forests, was £24 9s. 8d. To this has to be added value from manufacture £29 2s., bringing the total to £63 12s. 8d.

When in Need of Flowers Buy of *Zinn* The Florist: 4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9

CALCUTTA AWAITS
PROMISED BRIDGE

City Corporation Regards as Too Expensive the Cantilever Type Proposed

CALCUTTA, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—When Lord Lytton spoke at the annual Caledonian dinner last November, and expressed his firm determination and hope to cross the Hugli by a new Howrah bridge, before he finally laid down the seals of office, many of his hearers and readers felt that Bengal's Governor was unduly optimistic. For they knew the absolutely interminable length of the discussions which have been proceeding concerning the replacement of the one old, shabby, wooden structure which is all that connects Calcutta with the terminus of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur railways—in other words, with northern, western and southern India.

The Government of Bengal have made up their minds as to the type of bridge required, and are awaiting the sanction of the Government of India before introducing a bill into the Bengal Legislative Council. Recent political events, have however, introduced complications. The old Calcutta corporation, a relatively moderate body, compared with the present Swarajist body, protested against the cantilever type of bridge which had been decided on, on the ground of its great expense and the consequent addition to the rates of the city at a time of pronounced trade depression. It is feared that the new civic body

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AFRICA DEPENDS
ON INDUSTRIES

Efficiency Grows With Clean Up-to-Date Factories

DURBAN, Natal, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—Recently before the Cape Town Chamber of Industries the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries delivered a most interesting and encouraging address before sailing for England. He stated that he had just completed a tour of all the industrial towns in the Union and was astounded with the strides that manufacturing industries had made in recent years. He continued:

I can only express amazement at the progress made, the variety of the products and the relatively enormous size and efficiency of the factories. Practically all the factories have been built and equipped on the most up-to-date lines. The buildings are of the latest type of construction, spacious and roomy, well lighted and ventilated, cleanly kept, with restrooms and dining-rooms.

The employees appear to be perfectly comfortable and satisfied. I agree with the special committee of the Government formed to consider an economic policy for the Union, that immigration for agriculture is not a solution of the employment problems, but immigration of the right sort, for the development of industries, is. We have proved that we can expand, given reasonable protection, but it is the laboring to give an outlet to a country of moderate protection. Why are America and Australia holding their own market and exporting?

What South Africa wants is employment for its employables, increased population as a market in our own confines, and employment for them, and the solution is industrial development, increase of manufacturing operations, exploitation of our great coal and iron resources. In conclusion, I say the future of South Africa is largely wrapped up in the future of industries. Industrial development will go a long way to solving the poor white and unemployment problems. It will also provide for an increase in the white population, which is an urgent need.

ROTARY AT TORONTO
MAY NUMBER 10,000

TORONTO, Ont., May 14 (Special Correspondence).—The 1924 Convention Rotary International, which will be held here June 16-20, is expected to attract over 10,000 delegates from all parts of the world. The Canadian National Exhibition grounds of 80 acres, and several of the buildings have been placed at the disposal of the Rotarians. Delegates will be housed in hotels, residences and university buildings, while about 500 sleep on steamboats anchored off the convention headquarters. One of the features will be the chorus of 2200 voices in the auditorium of the Coliseum at the exhibition grounds.

During the convention there will be about 50 district and reunion dinners. These dinners will range from small parties of 25 to several hundred.

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CHURCH CO-OPERATION FOLLOWS
ISLAM BREAK-UP IN NEAR EAST

Dr. John R. Mott Gives Impressions of a Trip of Four Months—Anti-Religious Soviet School System Assailed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from a trip of four months to the Near East in the interests of co-operation between eastern and western divisions of the Christian churches, summarized some of the results of his conferences and observations among Christian leaders in 12 countries in the Near East and the Balkans in an interview granted to The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Mott takes what he calls a "long-sighted view" of the apparent hostility toward Christianity manifested by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the leaders of nationalistic Turkey. "I am not at all sure that Kemal, who seems to have a firm understanding of the very grave problems ahead of present-day Turkey," he said, "will not ultimately make more use of Christian co-operation in helping Turkey assume her place in the modern world than any previous Turkish administration."

Among the favorable changes noted by Dr. Mott are the present accessibility of Islam through the building of railways and motor roads, the great number of Moslems visiting Paris and other European cities, the growth of the cinema and the theater, and the advance of the status of women. On the other side of the picture, Dr. Mott depicts this situation:

The unity of Islam is gone with the Caliphate; in its place is a group of peoples deeply affected with the current of change and unrest. I should say without question that nowhere else but the Near East will you find national, religious, and racial prejudices so numerous and so inflamed as they are today. The binding force of strict theocratic Muhammadanism, with its old fixed unity of purpose, has departed and in its place there is a vital and very hopeful type of anarchy—but still anarchy.

Dr. Mott, who also visited south Russia, described as a still more serious object of anxiety the communistic, antireligious education imposed on the hundreds of thousands of

orphans being brought up by the Russian Soviet state and the attempt of the Soviet school system to make its pupils active enemies of religion of all kinds from their youth up. He said:

Last month the Muhammadan peoples of Russia sent to Moscow a petition so big that it filled a whole railway car, demanding that this antireligious campaign among their people be stopped; and in this Muhammadan and Christian stand together.

Greek and Russian Orthodox churches are coming to co-operate more closely with Protestant Christian churches than ever before. Dr. Mott said, being brought together by the common need in the face of the break-up of Islam. He attended the synod of the Greek Orthodox church on Mount Athos there and at the American Christian conference held two months ago on the Mount of Olives in Palestine, at which both Russian and Greek, as well as other eastern churches were represented, worked out common plans for religious and educational co-ordination which will be followed up in joint conferences to be held later in the year.

AUTO OUTPUT DECLINES
WASHINGTON, May 22—Department of Commerce gives April production of motor vehicles as 373,128, compared with 382,746 in April, 1923, and 219,889 in April, 1922. Passenger vehicles produced in 1924 were 357,027, compared with 344,561, and trucks 16,102, compared with 38,005.

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Swift & Company's profit from all sources in 1923 averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound on all products sold.

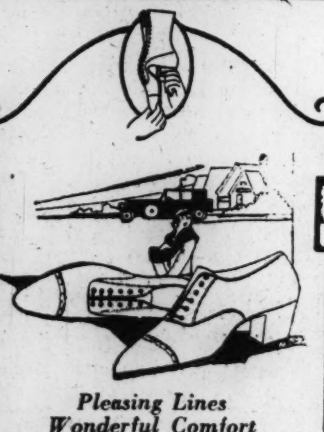
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RAILWAY-MOTOR CO-OPERATION PREDICTED AT DETROIT PARLEY

Sir Henry W. Thornton of Canadian National Sees Automotive Gains in Handling Freight and Passengers

DETROIT, Mich., May 22 (Special).—The next few years will see co-operation between railways and motor trucks instead of the semirivalry of the present, eminent railway officials, including Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways; W. H. Lyford, vice-president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; and John Fairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railroad, agreed yesterday in the discussions at the first World Motor Transport Congress, being held here.

How the motor car has helped increase the intelligence of the countries in which its use has been extensively developed was told delegates today by P. J. Haynes, president of Dodge Brothers. Even ahead of the steam locomotive, telephone and telegraph, he said, it has cut down distances, aided in establishing friendly contacts, and made possible a prosperity almost beyond comprehension.

Highways the Problem

Sir Henry said the solution of highway construction problems would extend the trucks' usefulness to the railways all over the world. Special separate parallel highways for commercial and pleasure vehicles may be necessary, he said, that the world, to date, has only scratched the surface of the savings and shortcuts offered by the automotive vehicle.

There is little doubt that the motor vehicle may be expected to fulfill the economic requirements of a certain limited class of traffic, particularly on branch lines and in large terminals, supplementing existing passenger accommodation, and in some cases permitting the railways

to eliminate altogether or at least reduce, the unprofitable non-remunerative passenger service.

From the standpoint of freight, however, the motor truck promises to develop into a factor of considerable importance in dealing with certain classes of traffic.

Delegates from the 47 countries represented at the congress were impressed at the multiplicity of uses to which the motor vehicle is put in Detroit's daily commercial activity.

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Holyrood Castle 'Dry' Under Labor Ruler

"Jamie" Brown Welcomed as Lord High Commissioner

By Special Cable
EDINBURGH, May 22.—With public gardens gay with flowers and Castle Rock ablaze with yellow wall-flowers—the legacy of a former city gardener's happy thought—Edinburgh welcomed on Monday the first Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Accustomed in the past to receive the peers of the realm in this post, the welcome to plain James Brown was no less cordial. He is already a well-known figure at the assemblies, for he is an ardent temperance reformer and probably for the first time in history Holyrood Castle will be "dry" during Assembly Week.

Appointed for no social reasons, Mr. Brown fits well the stanza by the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, "The rank is the guinea stamp, the man's the gold for a' that."

Clad in scarlet coat with cocked hat "Jamie" Brown opened the proceedings with the customary pageantry. In the course of the quarter of an hour speech he proposed that a portion of the annual grant of £2000 for religion in the Scottish Highlands and Islands be devoted to encouraging men to preach the gospel in Gaelic. He held that ordinary politics could never be more than a "rude handmaiden to the Church of Christ."

The changing times, he said, gave new opportunities, and he refused to believe the Kirk of Scotland would shrink from its work before them. The Lord High Commissioner concluded optimistically with the hope for church union in Scotland.

COMMITTEE GETS CHURCH UNION BILL
Canadians Seek Ground for Common Understanding

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22 (Special).—After a prolonged and ineffectual discussion on the Church Union Bill between the members of the private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, the responsibility of finding common ground for agreement was referred to a subcommittee of seven of their number. Wm. Duff (Liberal) had previously moved an amendment providing that while the bill should pass it should not come into force until the courts had decided that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada had the constitutional authority to form a union of the Presbyterian Church with the Methodist and Congregational churches and that the Dominion Parliament could constitutionally enact the act.

Robert Forke (Progressive) introduced the bill, thought that as parliament was the supreme court of the land it was unnecessary to go to any higher court. J. S. Woodsworth (Labour) voted against the amendment because it seemed to give the courts precedence over parliament, which should not be admitted, and deferred action longer than necessary. He said that they must recognize that there was a split in the Presbyterian Church, with each side claiming to be in the right, but that if the opponents would bring in an amendment conserving their rights, while permitting the majority to enter the union, many of their troubles would be solved.

Mr. Woodsworth wanted two safeguards: a frank recognition of the right of the minority to carry forward the historical continuity of the Presbyterian Church; and conservation of property rights so that those who refuse to go into the union should not be deprived of their rights in the church property they had helped to build up.

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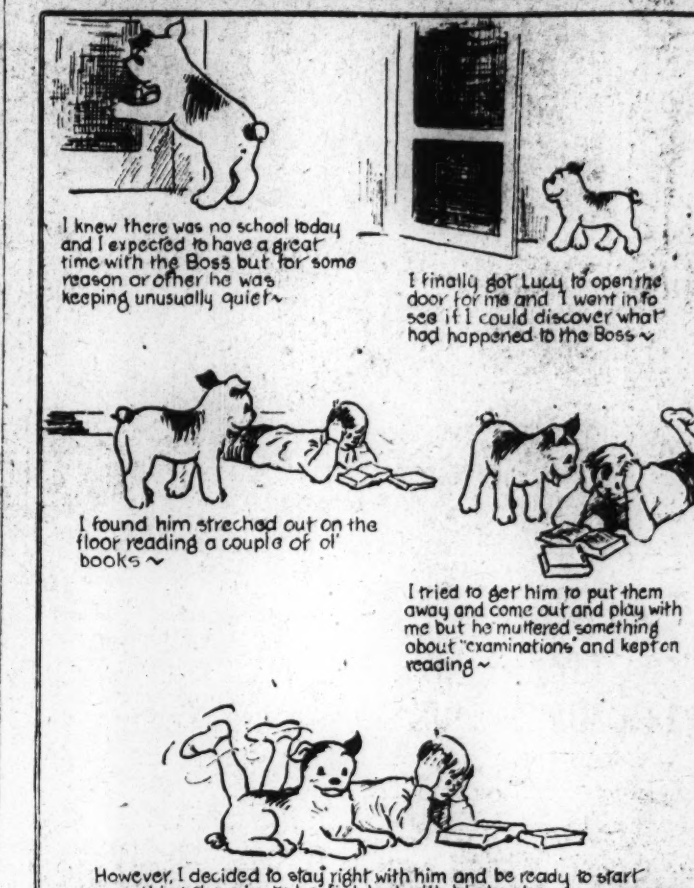
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, May 22
The following called at The Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Annie L. Lamb, Winnipeg, Man.; Carrie G. Haskell, M. P., San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Mildred Gough, Farnham, Que.; Mrs. Marjorie Gough, Farnham, Que.; John B. Gough, Farnham, Que.; Mrs. Maud J. Phelan, Portland, Me.; Miss Eleanor E. Copeland, Blidford, Dorset, Eng.; William E. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Charlotte Hefly, Miami, Fla.; Jerome C. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y.; Mrs. R. L. Wilson, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. S. B. Weber, San Francisco, Calif.; Peter C. Weber, San Francisco, Calif.; Wilson A. Monroe, New York City; Jim Beak, Richmond, Va.; Jack B. Cook, Cloverdale, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Hillman H. Bingham, Duluth, Minn.; Ethel Drake, Morecambe, Eng.; Mrs. L. Higgins, Toronto, Can.; Mrs. S. Biggin, Boston; Chester J. Woodin, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bender, Platte, Neb.; Mrs. Romer Lee, Galhampton, Eng.; W. H. Hay, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Goetz, Boston; William J. Hestrick, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. R. Doane, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Agnes O. Pratt, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Ida A. Bode, New York City; Mrs. Dwight A. Goodrich, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Julia Rosenberg, New York City; Mathilde Danke, New York City.

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Wives of Ministers Presented at "Court"

British Labor Daily Scoffs at Levee Which 1000 Attend

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 22.—The first "Court" under the Labor Government was held by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday night. Nearly 1000 guests, among whom were a number of Americans, were presented.

By going they exposed themselves to considerable criticism from the rank and file of the Labor Party as is apparent from an editorial in the Daily Herald this morning which says "to suggest that Labor in office has failed because a few Labor men array themselves (and look very uncomfortable) in antiquated finery, and because a few Labor women wear feathers in their hair and learn to curtsy in imitation of the idle rich is a suggestion betrays a twisted sense of values and proclaims a ludicrous lack of judgment."

Despite the Daily Herald's "impatient contempt" and a heavy shower of rain, there was a queue of cars, surrounded by the usual crowd of curious sightseers, filled with those anxious to take their share in the chief event of the London season.

STRIKE THREATENS RAND GOLD MINES
By Special Cable
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 22.—A lightning strike threatened the Rand Gold Mines yesterday, when the winding machine drivers belonging to two of the biggest government areas, and the new state areas, handed in notices, declaring they would strike at 7 tomorrow morning, unless a concession for a substantial increase in wages is granted. The drivers in other mines express their willingness to give support in the event of a strike. The union upholds the men's action. The employers assert the action is illegal, being a deliberate breach of the Conciliation Act. At a conference of the parties this morning conciliation failed. The situation is considered grave, as unemployment in the Rand is acute. The temper of Labor is aggressive.

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LABOR CONSIDERS IRISH AMBASSADOR

Opposition Expressed to Naming Minister to United States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 22.—The British Government is reconsidering the matter of the appointment of an Irish Free State Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Lord Selborne was to have asked a question on this subject in the House of Lords on Tuesday, but he postponed it, "by request," until June 25. The name of Timothy A. Smiddy, lately a professor in the Irish Free State University in Cork, it will be remembered, has been mentioned as the Free State's selection to this much-debated post, but the matter is not yet finally settled.

Article II of the Anglo-Irish Treaty lays down that the Free State shall have the same position in the British Empire as Canada. Now Canada, under the arrangement announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, May 10, 1920, is authorized to have a Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington to "have charge of Canadian affairs."

Mr. Bonar Law said this does not denote any departure from the "principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire."

It is not disputed here, therefore, that the Irish Free State is entitled to have a Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, but the present proposal is criticized on the ground that it is liable to go further than the existing procedure in the case of Canada, and requires, therefore, to be safeguarded so as to comply effectively with the reservation made by Mr. Bonar Law. It has been said in reply, that the Irish Minister Plenipotentiary's work at Washington will of necessity be confined to trade and economic questions which do not concern anyone outside of the Free State, also that the appointment may disarm Irish Republican propagandists who have hitherto found a weapon in the allegation that the Free State is not diplomatically independent of Britain.

Importance is attached to the matter here, nevertheless, as a new departure which may form a precedent for further changes, since Australia and New Zealand hitherto have been contented to be represented at Washington through the British Embassy, and even Canada, for the time being, is in a similar case.

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Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

HINDUS EXHORTED TO CORRECT VIEWS OF ORTHODOX CLASS

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, May 22.—Satyagraha volunteers, including some women, are marching on the Vaikam temple roads daily. The police accompany them lest they should be attacked by caste Hindus. The movement is localized.

Mahatma Gandhi directs the movement, but feels it must stand or fall by local support beyond the Madras Presidency. The need for outside help of men or money would only betray an essential weakness in the movement, Mahatma Gandhi does not want either Christians or Muhammadans to offer sympathy to Satyagraha. It is generally felt that Mahatma Gandhi's lead does not furnish stimulus enough for any progress in the movement. It is recognized that the failure of Satyagraha would materially injure the anti-untouchability movement.

It is stopped now without coming to an honorable compromise the prestige of the congress would greatly suffer—the removal of untouchability being the main plank of the congress's platform.

The Hindu Maha Sabha is of opinion that the question of Travancore is of immense importance to the entire Hindu society. It appeals to the Hindu population of India to bestir themselves to correct the perverted mentality of the orthodox section.

California's Guest Educators
By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The University of California summer session opening June 23 for six weeks will gather prominent specialists from many countries. Among the group of 286 professors listed are: Sir Bernard Pares and Dr. Gratton Elliot Smith of the University of London; Adolph Bonilla y San Martin, dean of the faculty of philosophy of the University of Madrid, Spain; and Carl W. L. Charlier, director of the Lund Observatory in Sweden and professor of astronomy in the University of Lund. Student enrollment already has exceeded 2000.

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GENERAL SMUTS WILL FIGHT PACT

Defeat at Wakkerstroom Awaited
of as an Opportunity to Test
Government Strength

CAPE TOWN, April 21 (Special Correspondence)—Young country though it may be counted, the history of South Africa is already studded with political surprises, but few, if any, can have fallen with the dramatic unexpectedness of General Smuts's decision to dissolve Parliament and elect anew the support of the electors for the continuance of his policy.

Certainly it was realized, by press and public alike, that the Government's defeat at the by-election at Wakkerstroom was no ordinary defeat. The Government candidate for that seat was the strongest possible candidate that could have been selected; the Hon. A. G. Robertson indeed, actually resigned his position as Administrator of the Transvaal to compete for Parliamentary honors.

First Test of Pact
The Wakkerstroom contest, moreover, might be held to be the first occasion when the workability of the pact—the alliance between Nationalist and Labor—was being put to the test. When a Government majority of 51 in 1921, therefore, was converted into a Nationalist (Pact) majority of 213, the result, to say the least of it, came as a perturbing shock to the party of General Smuts, known as the South African Party.

Nobody seemed for a moment, however, to contemplate that the Prime Minister would resign; and even within five minutes of his announcement in the House, barely a single member of the press gallery was aware that the afternoon was to be in any way different from a hundred other parliamentary afternoons. A great burst of Opposition cheering, of course, greeted the clerk's announcement of the result of the Wakkerstroom election and then a sudden silence.

Election of Crucial Importance
"Yes, Mr. Speaker," General Smuts was saying, in that calm, quiet, silken voice of his, "honorable members opposite have reason to feel elated; for the moment, at the result of the Wakkerstroom election." He went on:

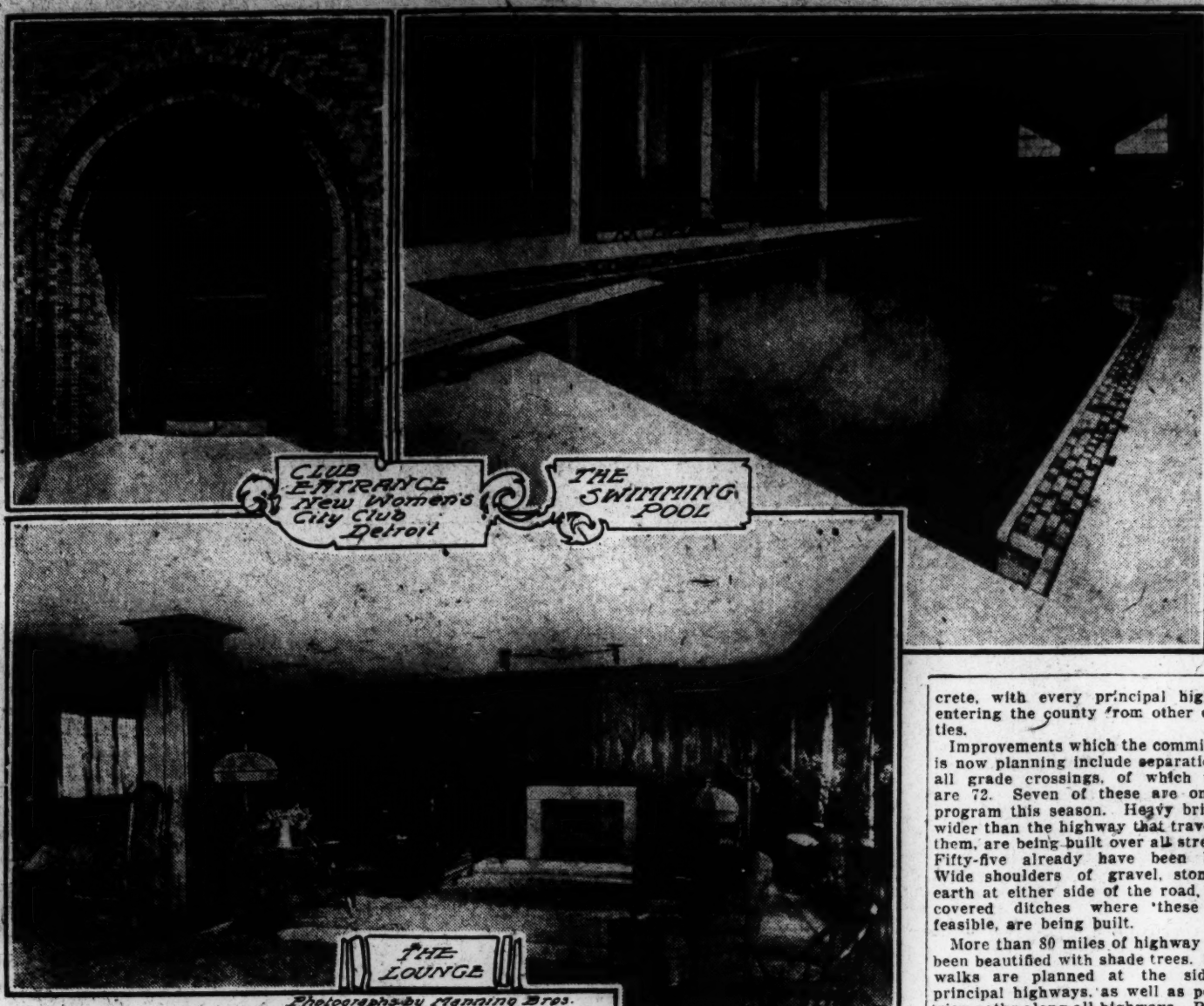
The Government also considers it an election of crucial importance. Although nominally only a by-election, the surrounding circumstances give it a special significance—a significance which does not attach to an ordinary by-election. After Wakkerstroom, indeed, the Government is doubtful whether it still enjoys the confidence of the people. We have still a parliamentary majority, but that is not enough when we are dealing with far-reaching questions of policy, questions which only a Government enjoying the fullest confidence of the country, in addition to the confidence of Parliament, can undertake. Under these circumstances the Government is of the opinion that the country should be consulted as soon as possible and a fresh Parliament elected.

And a few minutes later the newsmen were crying on the streets: "General election in South Africa. Prince of Wales's visit deferred."

The only other party in the House, apart from the South African Party (the Government led by General Smuts) and the Nationalists (led by General Hertzog) is a Labor Party of nine members, led by Colonel Creswell; and it is between General Hertzog and Colonel Creswell, the respective leaders of the Nationalist and Labor parties, that the famous "pact" was made a little over a year ago that, at the next election, wherever that might be, there should be no three-cornered fights. Certain constituencies would be definitely allocated as Labor constituencies, and certain others as Nationalist constituencies, by agreement between the two parties, and each party would unite in working against the Government candidate.

The main theory of the pact, according to a letter that passed between General Hertzog and Colonel Creswell last year, is that for the life of the next Parliament, General Hertzog

Women's City Club of Detroit Is Monument to Members' Thrift



Photographs by Fleming Bros.

will definitely abstain from using a single vote that can in any way be construed into "cutting the painter" (as Colonel Creswell himself expressed it) from the British Commonwealth.

And it is this pact that the most famous statesman in South Africa's history, and one of the leading figures of the modern political world, is now being called on to face and fight. Of what the result may be, it is perhaps a little too early yet to judge. But no thoughtful South African denies that General Smuts has before him the stiffest task of his career. Even though he is defeated, however, nobody imagines him remaining defeated for long.

CANADIAN LAKE BED NOW GROWS HAY CROP

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13 (Special Correspondence)—What was formerly the bottom of Sumas Lake, on the lower mainland of British Columbia, is now growing a timothy hay crop of 6000 acres. E. D. Barrow, British Columbia Minister of Agriculture, stated after he had inspected the reclamation scheme which the Government has completed at Sumas.

The lake, he stated, has been drained and the lake bottom plowed for the first time. In addition to the land which used to lie under the water the reclamation scheme has made available for agriculture large areas that surrounded the lake but were too swampy for use. The reclamation scheme, Mr. Barrow declared, has been a complete success.

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DETROIT TO BEGIN BIG ROAD PROGRAM

Wayne County, Completing 18-
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More Highway Work

DETROIT, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—At the close of this year's improved highway construction work the Wayne County Road Commission will have completed the program of good roads building laid down in 1906. The commission is credited with having built the world's first mile of concrete highway, in 1908-9. So phenomenal has been the development of the automobile that the commission, at fruition of its first hopes, finds itself today confronted by a new program whose grade separation projects alone exceed the entire sum spent in 18 years for construction, maintenance and administration of the present system.

Wayne County had 1370 miles of wagon road and not a mile of improved highway in 1906, when the

commission was established. Today nearly one-fourth of this mileage has been transformed into concrete highway. The 350-mile program planned in 1906 will have been exceeded by 25 miles at the end of 1924. No farmer in the county is more than three miles from an improved road, good the year round. Every village within the county is linked with every other village and with Detroit. Detroit has direct connection, by con-

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DETROIT WOMEN'S CITY CLUB HELPS BEAUTIFY BUSY SECTION

Six-Story Building Rich in Artistic Features—Project
Engineered by 5000 Members

DETROIT, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Recent opening of the six-story clubhouse of the Women's City Club of Detroit, an \$800,000 project, carried to completion by the women themselves, gives the 5000 members greatly enhanced facilities for pursuit of the club's ideals. This club is known as the oldest woman's organization in the city, and the finish of the new building marks with success an effort begun five years ago.

The aim of the club, as expressed in the by-laws, is "to promote a broad acquaintance among women through their common interest in the City of Detroit, and the State of Michigan; to maintain an open forum, where leaders in matters of public import and civic interest may be heard frequently, and to provide a clubhouse where its members may meet informally."

The new building, which includes 10 shops, six stores, administration rooms, lounge, library, main and private dining-rooms, buffet, kitchen, laundry, auditorium, roof garden, more than 40 bedrooms and a swimming pool, stands at Park Boulevard and West Elizabeth Street, close to the shopping district, but in a quiet section withdrawn from the down-town traffic.

The aim of the club members, as transmitted through the architects, Stratton & Snyder, was to design a clubhouse metropolitan in character, with the completeness of the best clubs for men.

Among the prominent architectural features is a spiral iron staircase winding from the third to the fourth floor. Another feature is that of the swimming pool, laid in a setting resembling out-of-doors.

The main dining room on the third floor has been designed for atmosphere of informality. Casement windows with Pewabic tiling about their bases, and simple painted tables and chairs, enhance this effect, often difficult to achieve in so large a room.

The lounge, across the hall from the library, on the fourth floor, reflects the welcome and serenity of a private home. The furniture is grouped in an intimate fashion that does not disturb the dignity of the room. Lamps near the chairs for reading, a piano, comfortable wide-armed chairs and the fireplace at the end all contribute to the livable qualities of the room.

The architects were Stratton & Snyder.

WOMEN'S BUILDING FUND AT MICHIGAN GETS LARGE GIFTS

DETROIT, Mich., May 22—Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford have given \$15,000 to the Million Dollar Fund of the Michigan Women's League Building Association. It was announced at headquarters of the campaign here today.

R. B. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, who is president of the Women's City Club of Detroit, have given \$10,000 to the fund. William A. Comstock, who is chairman of the Michigan Democratic Committee, with Mrs. Comstock, have made a gift of \$1500. A number of other gifts, ranging from \$500 to \$3000, also were announced.

The first report from Grand Rapids, Mich., shows that \$12,000, exclusive of contributions made by alumnae, was raised in that city in special gifts during the initial week of the campaign. Kansas City reported one gift of \$5000 during the first week; Saginaw, Mich., reported \$4119 in special gifts, and Lansing, Mich., \$1700.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Annual Philadelphia

Architectural Exhibit

Philadelphia, May 17

Special Correspondence

IS THERE an American architecture, or are the buildings which line streets and countryside the echo of past traditions? Has the architect become a book worm to the detriment of his creative powers? Does he worship too humbly at the shrine of other epochs? These and many other questions provoke serious thought when one is faced with an aggregate of work accomplished and proposed such as that now displayed in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Architectural Exhibition of the Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects and the T Square Club, in the galleries of the Art Alliance.

As if in answer come the words of George Howe in the preface to the Chapter's year book: "Undoubtedly the great bulk of our architecture is of so blatantly vicious a character (and I speak now of the fundamental qualities of form and construction rather than of taste) that the public has developed a liking for the bad, even more than an indifference to the good."

"The scarcity of sound work and of inspiration in our daily surroundings has also driven the architect to look for his inspiration in books rather than in actual buildings. This tendency is natural enough; for inspiration comes to us here and there, we know not how, and when we make a great effort to go in search of it, we are more than likely to be disappointed. How much easier then, to sit down in comfort in an office and glance over the volumes in our libraries than to cover great distances east and west, north and south, in search of the good examples of architecture left to us by the past or produced today—yet how much less repaying."

The Reproductive Tendency
In the protest of an architect against lack of originality and perhaps against a callous materialism which has aided in the destruction of much that might have been an American architectural heritage from colonial days, is mirrored the reproductive tendency of art today.

Such an authority as Charles Z. Klauder recently pronounced American architecture more national and progressive than that of its colleagues. The problems raised by industrial and commercial supremacy have, alone, revolutionized the character of American buildings. The skyscraper—an American idea—is gradually changing from a tall shaft broken by windows to a more definite though varied architectural form. Physical necessity and not the perusal of books has forced individuality. Long rows of sheet-like buildings have produced dark canyon streets, detrimental to public welfare. Zoning then entered the field, and there followed a rapid evolution of ideas until today, the skyscraper offers the architect an opportunity for the creation of form varied, beautiful and dignified.

Many firms are now wrestling with this new and interesting phase. There are sketches by McLanahan and Bencker, dealing with the skyscraper type in office building or railroad freight terminal. There are studies for the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, by Zantlinger, Borie & Medary, showing the influence of the set-back in architectural conceptions; an elevation by Rankin, Kellogg and Crane for the Philadelphia Inquirer Building with its direct reaction to zoning regulations in other cities; studies for an office building by Ritter & Shuy, and for a hotel by Clarence E. Wunder.

Little that is distinctly American, however, is revealed in scholastic or eclecticism architecture. Here are echoes—of the best, doubtless—that may be culled from European sources. Churches, seminars, libraries, museums, and college buildings by Bolton, Day & Klauder, John Craig Jenney, Davis Dunlap & Barney; William C. Hays of San Francisco, Holabird & Roche of Chicago, Paul P. Cret's development of the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts in association with Zantlinger, Borie & Medary, or Benno Janssen's recitation and dormitory group for the University of Pittsburgh.

Pervaded by Tradition
In work of this type thought is not forced by physical issues to evolve new ideas. Buildings of public or semi-public nature are, in general, surrounded by open spaces. Traditions of scholastic and cathedral design come from European sources, and echoes of their study may be found in many sketches such as those by Edmund Hott New, Clayton Evan Jenkins, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Marion Greene Barney, Frederick D. Dagit, Miles L. Andrews, James Kellum Smith, Roy Banwell, W. Pope Barney and Ralph B. Bencker.

An interesting reversion to polychrome architecture which, through Puritan influence, was for centuries banished from the realm of good taste, appears in the collaborative design for the brilliant door of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, the work of Nicola D'Ascenzo, Samuel Yellin and John Maene, craftsmen in stained glass, wrought iron and wood carving.

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The gloomy in architecture would seem doomed to oblivion. Even freight terminals are designed in a buoyant vein. In bank architecture, however, the past is again dominant, with a resultant intellectuality which, though graceful in design, brings to the present era no message of contemporary art thought. Such are the Integrity Trust Company by Paul P. Cret or the Equitable Trust Company, Atlantic City, by McLanahan & Bencker.

The Cret motif, with its Greek emphasis, shines on the street as the beacon of advancement between two hideously ornate and mongrel examples of the worst in nineteenth century architecture. In every form of building design, one may sense the great strides made in American architecture during the twentieth century. Grace, dignity, simplicity have supplanted their opposite, and even the clumsiest of contemporary architectural efforts does not equal the bad taste of 50 years ago.

The gold medal of the Philadelphia Chapter was conferred pointedly as an encouragement to American thought in building design and construction derived from alien sources. Many a country house embodies the best in American architectural traditions, and it is to conceptions of this type—actually erected—that the award for 1924 was made to Edmund B. Gilchrist of Philadelphia, on the jury were Donn Barber, Harvey Wiley Corbett and Alfred Morton Githens.

As the actual crowding of buildings has forced an evolution in their design, so congestion even more complex.

The Motion Pictures

"Gösta Berling," a

Swedish Film Success

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—In "The Story of Gösta Berling" Selma Lagerlöf gave a beautiful history of the romance and adventure of bygone days in Värmland—perhaps the most beautiful and most saga-filled part of Sweden. This picture has been presented on the screen in a version which in many respects differs from the original, but which Selma Lagerlöf has sanctioned.

This new picture, directed by Mauritz Stiller, continues to draw crowded houses, owing to its beautiful setting as well as the many well-acted and stirring scenes which, especially in the second part of the picture, gave proof of Mr. Stiller's skill and taste. A fire picture is introduced into the scene where the old major's wife settles differences with the famous cavaliers. Here Mr. Stiller exhibits a sure eye for crowd effects and dramatic verve.

Another vivid picture is the scene where Gösta Berling is driving his beloved on a bitterly cold night in a small one-horse sleigh. They are on the way to the castle of Lake Löwen, followed by a pack of hungry wolves. In the more quiet scenes, a tendency to slow the acting down too much becomes noticeable.

Mr. Stiller has succeeded in choosing the right types for this peculiar setting. Madame Gerda Lundström, the major's wife has a role of grand proportions. Lars Hanson, one of the principal actors at the Royal Dramatic Theatre of Stockholm, in the title role well personifies this blending of intensity, recklessness and genius.

Mary Carr and Johnnie Walker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 19—Lyric Theatre, "The Spirit of the U. S. A.," a motion picture written by Emory Johnson, directed by Emory Johnson.

Whoever goes to see the latest vehicle for Mary Carr and Johnnie Walker will be sure to wonder what the producers intended to convey in naming this melodrama "The Spirit of the U. S. A." After a slight consideration it will be obvious that one more box-office falsification is on the town, that one more attempt has been made to make the "American Eagle" scream for the sake of the gate receipts. The picture is frankly good old up-state melodrama with a slice of the Great War for timely measure, and for those who like their melodrama thick and juicy, it will fill the bill. The naming of the film, however, is in bad taste.

Mary Carr is a wonderful screen mother, and the Johnsons have given her another set of supporting characters to go through with, some of them pretty trying. After the two sons have gone to the front, the villainies of the piece crowd in so thick and fast upon the old couple that there isn't much left to smile about, even for Mary Carr. But Johnnie Walker turns up from France just in the well-known nick of time and cleans up the particular bit of rural life where the plot has thickened so luxuriously in bad taste.

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Singers

coupled with traffic and other problems, has brought the American architect face to face with the necessity for city planning. Philadelphia is now in a formative period of its development, and is wrestling with all the difficulties encountered by the busy, commercial thriving metropolis. In an effort to solve the problem of an adequate civic center, Paul P. Cret has devised a series of drawings which have as their keynote the demolition of the present City Hall, the retention of its tower, and the creation of a surrounding plaza. Unfortunately, however, one feels an incongruous union of warring elements—a nineteenth century tower, with all the faults and merits of its period, rising from a twentieth century architectural foundation. The plan is a compromise which in the long run, one feels, must give place to more consistent and progressive ideas.

There are many conceptions of interest in the exhibition which has been staged by the architects with brilliant taste and tasteless porters, and with a ceiling drapery which transforms each gallery and renders the display a unit in interior decoration.

As in past years, the display includes the art of craftsmen whose work is inseparable from that of the architect. Sculpture by George Harding and Paul Donville stands side by side with wood carvings by Maene, mosaics—some of which have been purchased for the Metropolitan Museum—by the Ravenna Mosaic Company and landings and stairways designed and executed by Robert Wheeler.

Among the many architects and architectural firms exhibiting are Spencer Roberts, Mellor, Meigs and Howe, Hewitt & Ash, Holabird & Roche of Chicago, Edward B. Green & Sons of Buffalo, Wilson, Eyre & McVaine, Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston, Alfred C. Bosson, and Donn Barber of New York.

DOROTHY GRAPLY

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Bournemouth Musical Festival

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 9

THE outstanding feature of the Bournemouth Musical Festival, which has now become an annual affair, was this year the number of guest conductors and the variety of their style of interpretation and choice of works. There were 24 altogether, 20 of whom were also composers and took charge of the performances of their own works. Those who did not do so were H. G. Amers of Eastbourne, Basil Cameron of Hastings, Bainbridge Robinson of Margate and Sir Henry Wood. That the three former could easily bear comparison with the one whom they all acknowledge as their leader and master gives some hint as to the promising conditions with regard to this aspect of music in England at the present time.

Sir Dan Godfrey, with all the burden of organization on his shoulders, was content to fill in where no other conductor was readily available, but with a number of considerable Wagner selections, Elgar's First Symphony and "Enigma" Variations, and shorter works, a complete Sullivan program and one of light music from various countries, Parry's "Judith" with a chorus of 250, and a number of less notable works to direct, he was not wanting opportunities of showing his skill as a conductor, not infrequently, and that his orchestra played finely, in spite of difficulties, goes almost without saying. He is unsurpassed and scarcely equalled as a bandmaster, but he is also very much more, and his interpretations are vital and interesting, not infrequently masterly. "Judith" it may be remarked, was put on in memory of the composer, who was born at Bournemouth.

Among the works conducted by their composers there were no actual novelties, but the importance of many of them may be gauged by mentioning such works as Granville Bantock's "Hebrews" Symphony, John Ireland's "Symphonic Rhapsody," Frank Bridge's Suite, "The Sea," T. F. Dunhill's "Elegiac Variations," Eugene Goossens' "Sinfonietta," and extracts from long works by Edward German and Dame Ethel Smyth.

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Los Angeles Woman's Lyric Club

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NEW 'UNIDYNE' RADIO CIRCUIT INVENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN DOES AWAY WITH 'B' BATTERY

Four-Electrode Tube and Unusual Transformer Connection
Are Features—Hookup Declared to Prevent Tube Blowing and "Static"—Ease of Portability Emphasized

[The Christian Science Monitor presents herewith the first detailed account of the "Unidyne" circuit to be published in the United States. Mr. Webb, the author, has been closely associated with the inventors, and his account of the circuit will be of particular interest to experimenters. Mr. Webb is well known for his work in picking up and relaying in England the short wave radiograms from Station KDKA in East Pittsburgh, Pa.]

By A. BRIDGES WEBB

(Copyright, 1924, by The Christian Science Publishing Society)

LONDON, May 12.—Necessity is the mother of invention, and one of the pressing necessities in radio reception has been the elimination of the "B" battery. This has now been accomplished by the revolutionary and epoch-making discovery of George V. Dowding and Keith D. Rogers, members of the technical staff of Popular Wireless, a well-known British radio newspaper. Natural scientists in England who have witnessed demonstrations are without a doubt that these two young inventors have made the discovery of the day.

The results attained by the invention are amazing, the elimination of extraneous noises, and the portability of a radio receiver is a factor worth considerable notice, apart from the tremendous saving in the running costs of a hookup.

The inventors have given the obviously appropriate name of "Unidyne," meaning "one force."

I am in the fortunate position of being closely connected with them, and I have witnessed some of their experiments and am therefore able to give some details of the "Unidyne" receiver.

Anode-Grid Coupling

The Unidyne circuit is a complete revision of present-day tube reception, the difference consisting in the use of a high ratio transformer which is 1-10 and a four electrode tube in place of the usual three electrode.

The hookup which these two inventors use is the first Unidyne circuit to give really excellent results. Every possible means of coupling the anode circuit to the grid circuit has been introduced, both magnetically by means of the reaction coil and electrostatically by means of one variable and one fixed condenser.

The small anode current due to the

electron emission from the lighted tube passes through the tickler coil to the main grid circuit in the usual way, the primary step-up transformer, through the telephone receivers and then back again to the filament of the tube.

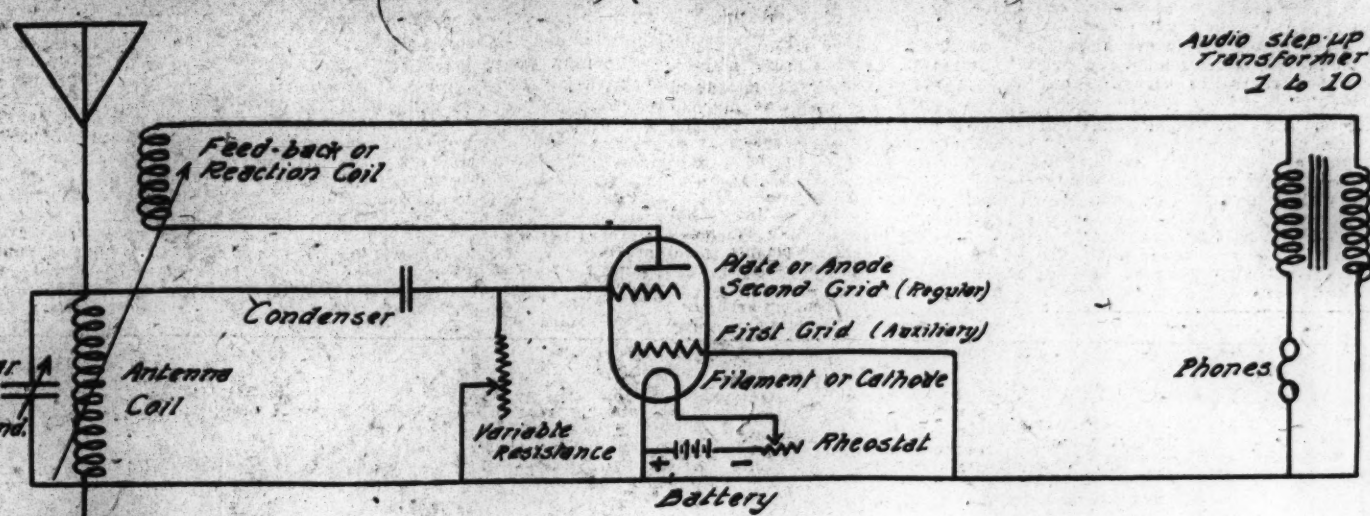
The electron stream passing from the filament is intercepted by two grids. The first of these is primarily made positive by connecting it directly to the positive terminal of the "A" battery. This tends to reduce the resistance of the vacuum of the tube. But this grid is assisted in its work by having impressed upon it the stepped-up voltage from the anode circuit due to the transformer, the secondary of which is in direct connection with the grid.

"Building-Up" Process

Thus a building-up process is introduced, every possible "electron" of current primarily due to the electron emission of the filament of the tube being made use of and ultimately passing through the telephone receivers to be reproduced in the form of audible signals.

The main grid functions in the usual manner, except that this, too,

First Diagram to Reach America of Unidyne Circuit—Uses No "B" Battery



Here is the circuit that has aroused international comment. The real innovation is the four-element tube, which contains two grids, as may be seen in the diagram. The extra grid is inserted between the regular grid and the filament. It is made positive by being connected to the positive side of the "A" battery and is placed so close to the filament that the electrons are pulled away from the filament and shot over to the plate. The regular grid controls this flow of current in the usual manner. The transformer is hooked into the circuit in a unique way and helps to build up the signal strength. The plate circuit is fed back to the grid circuit through both inductive and capacity coupling, inductively through the reaction coil and electrostatically through the condensers.

can be made to help the additional grid as well by giving it a strong positive bias.

"We would like to point out," said Mr. Dowding, the other day, "that the tubes used are hard, all purpose tubes and are quite as useful in amplifying capacities as they are as detectors. Fairly interesting results can be obtained in detecting circuits using very soft tubes without a B battery, and even reaction has been possible with extremely soft four-electrode tubes; but, besides being very unstable in operation, such tubes cannot amplify to the greatest degree of efficiency."

"It is very short-sighted policy to endeavor to achieve a creditable end at the expense of inefficient units or by introducing complications. That is why we were not satisfied with our invention until it was made reasonably simple and (hard tubes) could be employed."

"The placing of the extra grid close to the filament rendered this latter possible, and with a little thought it will be obvious how great a part this

extra electrode plays in the Unidyne system."

It was about six months ago that these two young inventors commenced on this epoch-making discovery. Previously they had been experimenting on dull emitter tubes, and since tremendous strides have been taken in this branch of radio they turned their thought in a totally different direction.

This invention is the outcome of much work on various ideas and the ideas many of which have proved wild. One of the chief advantages of the new system will strike home to radio fans. It eliminates the danger of blowing out tubes through carelessness in hooking up, while when the set is in proper operation it provides a remarkable background of silence which can never be attained on apparatus using "B" batteries.

(The inventors wish to point out that the invention is covered by several patents and should it be shown that apparatus infringing the patents is being sold or marketed commercially, legal proceedings will be taken.—Ed.)

COLLEGE EXPERTS CALL UNIDYNE IMPORTANT RADIO DEVELOPMENT

"Tech" and Harvard Professors Tell How Electrons Are "Shot at" Instead of "Pulled to" Plate

The new "unidyne" circuit, or more particularly the tube using four elements, two of which are grids, is a remarkable development, according to engineering authorities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. In explaining the action of the tube, Prof. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh Jr. of Tech said:

It apparently applies the positive voltage of the "A" battery to the auxiliary grid which is designed to have a high equivalent amplification. This projects the electrons, similarly to cathode rays and the number that impinge upon the plate, are controlled by another grid in the usual manner. In this way a plate voltage is produced of apparently greater magnitude than that of the battery used.

A joint statement was made at the Harvard engineering laboratories by Prof. Chester L. Dawes and G. H. Browning, research fellow, who took up a constructional detail of the tube, as follows:

The place of the ordinarily used "B" battery is taken by the first grid which imparts an initial velocity to the electrons produced by the filament. As there is only an average potential drop of approximately one half of the "A" battery voltage available for imparting velocity to the electrons, in order to obtain sufficient voltage "gradient" between the filament and the grid, the distance between these elements must be small. "Gradient" is volts per unit distance. For example three volts acting through a distance of 1 centimeter gives a voltage gradient of three volts per centimeter.

In ordinary usage the "B" battery is used to have a pulling effect on the plate which attracts electrons, produced by the filament, over to it. The grid is between the plate and filament and as the current changes in the grid, it changes the much larger current running to the plate. The "B" battery is positive at the plate which in electricity means an attracting or pulling force.

In this new tube the extra grid is

placed very close to the filament and is connected to the positive side of the "A" battery. This makes this new grid positive, as was the plate formerly, only the voltage is very low. This is, in effect, made up by placing it close enough to the filament that the stream of electrons coming from this source is given a certain velocity that will carry many of them over to where the plate is. The rest of the circuit action seems rather optional.

The unusual transformer method is explained by Professor Dellenbaugh as probably having the phones in series with the high resistance, or high number of turns, side of the transformer, which makes the low turns or low resistance side an easier path for passing currents. This arrangement sets up a small current in the transformer circuit, which may help build up the total voltage in the main circuit.

Most of the so-called static that we get with present-day apparatus is caused by noisy "B" batteries and the promise of silent reception as far as background noises are concerned, no more blown-out tubes and the cutting out of the heavy expense that "B" batteries involve, used in multi-tube sets is something to look forward to with great hope and pleasure. —Ed.

SPECIAL offer to acquaint readers of The Christian Science Monitor with our new location. Submit this ad with your order and secure these special prices:

Floating of shirt material, any style \$1.25
Curtain, work charge \$2.95
Jacket, Reimling, work charge \$2.95

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Topcoats of blocked Mingo are exceptionally attractive and practical. At this price they are very good values. All finished, and well-made.

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The entire surplus stocks of the Lenox Shirt Co. of New York, comprising almost any kind of shirt you could possibly want.

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Reg. 2.50 to 5.00 Values

For years the Lenox Shirt Co. has made practically every shirt bearing the Higbee label—so much for the quality of these shirts at \$1.95. Every shirt is perfect and in the smartest types, patterns and colors.

The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND

Question Box

55. I have been experimenting with a Harkness reflex containing home-made condensers of book type, tin foil about 64 square centimeters in each plate fastened to thin wood with celloidin, with mica dielectric. Secondaries 54 turns No. 24 P. C. C. wire on 2-inch tubes. I get oscillations unassisted by the antenna connections but no reception owing probably to wiring of work in condensers.

C. E. P. Tujunga, Calif.
(Ans.) The Harkness circuit has certainly taken the country by storm this year. Essentially it is a one-tube reflex using a tuned air core transformer for a coupling device and a similar transformer for radio frequency amplification. The real credit for making the air core transformer popular seems to belong to Prof. L. A. Harkness, inventor of the neutrodyne, and the writer had a one-tube reflex set built on this idea, inspired by a picture of the first neutrodyne, in operation a year ago. I have been from us to discount the use of home-made parts, but it does seem as though the day for making these things is about over. When manufacturers can furnish them better and at the same time not lower cost, still there is lots of fun in making parts. Use so as to estimate the efficiency of the ones you make. This is true in all experimenting, even to sets. Have a standard set by which to judge the others if possible.

56. In your opinion would a ribbon antenna be an advantage over wire for outside reception? Could not ribbon also be wound on a loop of wire? Could volume or distance be reasonably expected on both?—A. O. L. Somerville, Mass.
(Ans.) Ribbon antennas are a greater surface with which to pick up signals. It has been successfully used on a loop and many users report a gain in efficiency. I would not hesitate to advise its use in either instance and shall be interested in hearing how much difference it makes.

ARGENTINA HEARS E. S. TITUS
BUENOS AIRES, May 22 (AP)—Argentine radio amateurs, Tuesday evening heard several amateur radiograms from stations in the United States, according to an announcement made by the Revista Eadla Telegrafica, notwithstanding unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Station IX7 of New York and others, including IWD, were particularly strong.

MONITOR PLAN RADIOCAST
An address on The Christian Science Monitor's Peace Plan will be broadcast by station KTW, Westinghouse, Chicago, at 8:15 p. m. Chicago Central will broadcast the address on a wave length of 535 meters.

Albert's Hair Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE LANOIL PROCESS
Marcel Waving Shampooing
303 C. A. C. Building
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SPECIAL This ad worth \$1.00 as it draws
MAIL ORDERS
ZENITH MOTOR OIL
Guaranteed Pure Pennsylvania—
Medium 740—Heavy 760—Extra Heavy 850.
3% discount for check with order. 2% discount for cash. No charge for freight. Allowed in U. S. A. east of Denver. No charge for 30 gal. steel oil drum with fruet.

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WALTER W. MYERS, Pres., Cleveland, Ohio
Lubricants, Paints, Roof Cement and Brushes

Realpep Gasoline
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Gives you more mileage—more power! There is a satisfaction in using the BEST. You will find our station managers attentive and courteous at all times.

Thousands of motorists are using our products daily. Try our REALPEP Wonder Gas and be convinced that it will save you money and take you there.

ANY TIME ANY PLACE ANYWHERE
Cleveland Filling Stations:
Hayden Station, Woodworth and Hayden
West Park Station, 15315 Lorain Ave.
Superior Station, 1827 Superior Ave.
Marion Station, 3445 W. 25th St.
St. Clair Station, 14300 St. Clair Ave.
Euclid Station, 12420 Euclid Ave.
14th St. Station, 14100 Superior Ave.
Herkits Station, Corvally & Langsford Rds.
4288 E. 14th St., off Broadway
Madison Station, 9918 and Madison
Denison Station, 9101 Denison Ave.
Broadway Station, 600 Broadway
Lake Shore Blvd., 14500 Lake Shore Blvd.

Midcontinent P. & R. Corp.
619 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 29

This world is not so large after all. We find that under 250, the Aberdeen, Scotland, station, the famous old opera, "The Bohemian Girl," and away down under WRC at Washington we have selections from this same opera. Washington to Aberdeen is a short jump as one glances over the map and it is even quicker by radio. It ceases to exist entirely when we see this duplication of programs. Those of you who have sets that span this distance will also have a chance to hear the Earl of Balfour and Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, speak from station 2 LO in London. These notables are always interesting, but if the English stations would only put more power into their antenna and we could all get good sensitive sets they would be interesting to a far greater number.

Now we have the radio cooking school. This is from WAAM. No one can fathom what this will do to our home life. We may come home one night and be handed some pretty bread and then be told that just as the instructions regarding the putting in of the flour came through that there was a burst of static—where we have to eat it just the same. Not the static, the bread! Perhaps we may come to the point where we will tune in on a California raisin farm, some Minnesota wheat mills, a South American vanilla bean factory, and a good dairy farm with butter, eggs and milk and with the help of a few heated political talks have a perfectly good cake. Perhaps! But if we hit the dials and get a motor-car factory during this process we may be presented with the cross between a fruit cake and a sedan. This would be worth a glance at least.

We have our first mention of Memorial Day with a special program by WIP and our old friend Eddie Rickenbacker is scheduled as one of the speakers. Eddie has had a momentous life, what with motor-car racing to war pilot aviator—where we first met him in that meeting place of all "bon pilots," a little restaurant on a side street whose name we have forgotten—to an automobile manufacturer. He is an interesting speaker with a good, deep voice that carries over the radio nicely. Naturally his speech will be our first consideration. And this day in whose honor he speaks is worthy of that place.

Program Features

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 29
BRITISH SUMMER TIME
2 LO, London, Eng. (264 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Addresses by the Earl of Balfour, Tom Shaw, Minister of Labor, and other speakers.
8:15 p. m.—Opera, "The Bohemian Girl."

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (586 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Mendelssohn Glee Club, Chancellors Hall, Albany, N. Y., Frank Hill Rogers, director; soloist, Mary Jordan, contralto; piano, talk by the Bank of America; Hunter College concert under the direction of Dr. Henry T. Fieck; Dora Damon Fardece, cornetist.

WEAP, American Telegraph & Telephone Company, New York City (492 Meters)
10 a. m.—Minnie Wells, pianist; 3 p. m.—Pauline Pierelstein, lyric soprano; Nicholas Continello, violinist; Frank Leitner, jazz pianist; children's hour program.
5 p. m.—Dinner music; church services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; sport talk; Irma Korn, contralto; Anna Fried, violinist; and Betty Speller, pianist; talk by the Bank of America; Hunter College concert under the direction of Dr. Henry T. Fieck; Dora Damon Fardece, cornetist.

Cleveland Harness Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturers of
Fine Harness and
Saddlery
In Our New Location
695 Huron Road
CLEVELAND, OHIO

11:15 p. m.—Entertainment and popular program.
WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (417 Meters)

9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the woman's editor.
2 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.
2 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.
Miss Eileen Whitley, soprano; Earl Upton, pianist.
10 p. m.—Music by Jean Gokette's Orchestra.

WJAX, Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program by students of Western Reserve University: School songs and yells, piano, saxophone, violin, and vocal selections; organ recital.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)

4 p. m.—Lessons in household arts, Mrs. Elizabeth O. Hiller.
6 p. m.—Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
6 p. m.—Chicago theater organ.
6:30 p. m.—Theatrical LaSalle Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Talk by Rockwell R. Stephens, automobile editor of the Daily News, Boy Scout talk.

4:45 p. m.—Talk by Royal F. Munger.
Investments.
9:15 p. m.—Program by Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Reed, Miss Parker.

KSD, Post Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (448 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program by Schubert Club of East St. Louis, Ill., radiocast direct from the High School of East St. Louis.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (524 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's Story Hour.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Yost's Orchestra.

9 p. m.—Program by courtesy of Girls Order of Muses.
KCY, Manitoba Telephone System, Winnipeg, Man. (430 Meters)

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KPO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (430 Meters)
12 p. m.—Reading of the Scriptures.
1 p. m.—Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Songs; piano solos.
4:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

4:30 p. m.—Children's hour stories by "Big Brother" of KPO taken from the Book of Knowledge.
7 p. m.—Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Organ recital.
10 p. m.—Hand concert.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (430 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Evening Herald news bulletin.
8:15 p. m.—Examiner news bulletin.
6:45 p. m.—Y. M. C. A. concert and lecture.

8 p. m.—Concert.
9 p. m.—Examiner concert.
10 p. m.—Harry Girard and pupils.
KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (512 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert orchestra of the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco.
8 p. m.—Radio drama, "Peg o' My Heart," music by Neapolitane Trio.

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ENERGIC CLEANING
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KHJ, Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, Calif. (385 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—Program by Clyde Sheldon Shepard.
10 p. m.—Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee musicale.
10 p. m.—Concert from the Biltmore Hotel.
6:45 p. m.—Children's program, Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog, story by Uncle John.

8 p. m.—Program of music through the courtesy of the Fitzgerald Music Company.
9 p. m.—Songs.
10 p. m.—Orchestra.
KGW, Portland Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
11:15 a. m.—Window shopping.
12:30 p. m.—Concert.
3:30 p. m.—Woman's story program.
8:15 p. m.—Studio program of music by George Olsen's Metropolitan Orchestra.
10 p. m.—Music.

Automobile Serves as Pick-up Station

Outdoor Program Handled by Novel Arrangement

A novel method of picking up an outdoor program was used by operators from station WBZ at the Massachusetts State House in Boston last week, when the program was being sent over land wires to Springfield and then radiocast.

The problem of where to put the operator was solved by running a pair of telephone lines to an automobile in which the amplifier was set up. A microphone was placed on top of the auto and the announcer performed from the running board. Thus he could keep in touch with the operator who was in the machine and with the conductor of the chorus through hand signals and still keep the listeners informed of proceedings by looking over the heads of thousands of spectators. Those listening in never suspected that something new in radio pickup was being accomplished. Radiocasting is not always done from a luxuriously appointed studio.

Immaculate Laundering
Is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros. 2505 CLEVELAND

THE DREHER PIANO CO.
VICTROLAS PIANOS VOCALIONS PIANOLAS
1226-1236 Huron Road Cleveland

DIS-TIL-LATA
THE PURE WATER
Many a good battery has been ruined by the use of ordinary water. Every battery man will tell you you must use distilled water. You get it all ready for use in a bottle of Distillata—at any drug store.

DIS-TIL-LATA
CLEVELAND

THE W. B. DAVIS CO.
357 Euclid, CLEVELAND

Awnings Tents Covers
Lincoln 5006
The Brandt Awning Company
2819 Detroit Avenue, CLEVELAND, O.

LAKE COPPER COMPANY
Lake Copper Company's report for the year ended April 30, 1924, shows current assets of \$137,736 and current liabilities of \$1000, leaving working capital of \$134,736. Cash on hand April 30, was \$3639 compared with \$6513 on April 30, a year ago.

TELEPHONE LEADS WORLD IN STOCK CAPITALIZATION

**American Company to Have
Fully \$900,000,000 Outstanding
by Next April**

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company steps into the lead next year in the matter of stock capitalization, following the issuance of an additional \$150,000,000 of stock offered to stockholders. It will have on April 1 next, the date of the final payment on the new stock, approximately \$900,000,000 of stock, or more than the combined common and preferred stocks of any one other corporation in the world.

The United States Steel Corporation, which has led hitherto with a stock issue of \$70,000,000, must be content with second place in the stock capitalization of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with its common and preferred issue of something over \$697,000,000, a considerably outdistanced.

American Telephone's funded debt is relatively small, being as of Dec. 31, last, less than 25 per cent of total capital obligations, approximately \$275,000,000, funded with \$400,000,000 of \$750,000,000 stock, including installments.

Steady Increase in Stock

Ten years ago American Telephone's stock outstanding was less than \$350,000,000. It has since then increased steadily, the next half dozen years. With the issuance of this new stock it will have doubled in the last four years, from \$442,824,000 in 1920 to \$900,000,000 in 1923.

How stock outstanding has grown in the last decade is shown in the following table:

Dec. 31	Stock outstanding
1913	\$350,000,000
1914	\$380,000,000
1915	\$410,000,000
1916	\$440,000,000
1917	\$470,000,000
1918	\$500,000,000
1919	\$530,000,000
1920	\$560,000,000
1921	\$590,000,000
1922	\$620,000,000
1923	\$650,000,000

A signal of the recent rapid development was the authorization by stockholders in March, 1920, of an increase of stock from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000. Three years later shareholders authorized an even \$1,000,000,000 of stock.

"Paying \$9 a share dividends, American Telephone will be disbursing \$81,000,000 a year on \$900,000,000 of stock. This is close to its balance available for dividends last year, but each dollar put into expansion of the telephone business earns for the company more than a dollar a year, and the expenditure of the \$80,000,000 balance of the debentures issued last November over the amount required to retire the \$40,000,000 of 5 per cent notes Feb. 1 plus the expenditure of the \$150,000,000 which shareholders will subscribe for the new stock will more than balance the additional \$13,500,000 dividend charges.

Instead of net revenues of \$81,000,000 as reported for 1923, American Telephone should receive the additional \$13,500,000 at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. However, not this year and probably not next year will dividend payments reach the \$81,000,000, which was the record in 1922.

Growth of Earnings

The following shows the balance for dividends, dividends paid and amount added to surplus yearly over the last decade:

Year	Balance for dividends	Dividends paid	Surplus added
1913	\$1,692,181	\$65,274,388	\$15,417,793
1914	\$1,620,428	\$70,271,523	\$18,107,171
1915	\$1,602,704	\$74,674,403	\$20,301,301
1916	\$1,621,216	\$78,376,193	\$22,444,423
1917	\$1,638,724	\$82,368,429	\$24,629,457
1918	\$1,651,232	\$86,259,699	\$26,814,491
1919	\$1,663,740	\$90,150,969	\$29,000,000
1920	\$1,676,248	\$94,042,239	\$31,185,534
1921	\$1,688,756	\$97,933,509	\$33,371,068
1922	\$1,701,264	\$101,824,779	\$35,556,602
1923	\$1,713,772	\$105,716,049	\$37,742,136

In the last year net plant additions for Bell-owned properties have totaled \$1,692,600,000, of which \$249,728,000 represents plant additions in 1923, a new year record, exceeding the previous record of \$185,354,000 in 1922.

In addition to the amount added to surplus as shown in the above table, totaling \$367,561,541 in the 10 years, there has been appropriated for contingencies a total in the same period of \$39,000,000, or an average of \$3,900,000 a year.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR WITH DEALINGS SMALL

LONDON, May 22.—The stock market today was irregular with dealings small. On the whole, the market was steady, but there was a general feeling of uncertainty, and the market was not very active.

Royal Dutch and Shell issues were unaffected by the reported withdrawal of those companies from the United States.

Gilt edge issues rallied after early heaviness. French issues were strong following the French government's announcement that it had secured a loan of 200,000,000 francs from the United States.

Industrial issues were firmer. Kaffirs and diamond issues were weak. Traders were disposed to wait results of the impending South African election before making new commitments in these securities. Rio Tinto was 3 1/2% and Hudson's Bay 5 1/2%.

AMERICAN DISCOUNT RATES ARE LOWEST

NEW YORK, May 22.—For the first time since the establishment of an American discount market, rates prevailing in New York have fallen below the quotation for bills in London.

The reversal of positions, bankers expect, will promote a wider use of dollar exchange in international dealings.

If the differential is long maintained it is believed that much of the business formerly cleared through London will come here.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, May 22.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

May 22	May 15	May 8
Circulation	112,518,000	112,518,000
Public deposits	13,367,000	13,367,000
Private deposits	101,252,000	101,252,000
Government securities	42,970,000	42,970,000
Other securities	22,153,000	22,153,000
Reserve	25,432,000	25,432,000
Propor. res. to liab.	19.53	19.52
Bullion	128,151,000	128,151,000
Bank rate	4	4

OTIS STEEL PROFITS LOWER

OTIS Steel Company reports profits of \$174,072 after charges and tax but before depreciation for the third quarter ended on Oct. 31, 1923, compared with \$175,000 for the same quarter in 1922, compared with \$218,000 for the same quarter in 1921.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 22.—Consols for money were 87 1/2. De Beers 12. Rand Mines 3. Money was 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates for short bills 3 per cent. Three months bills 3 1/2 per cent.

LOW OPERATIONS IN WOOLLEN MILLS

**Surplus of Goods Still Hangs
Over Market**

While the woolen manufacturers of New England do not have to contend with competition from the southern states and huge imports from England as do the cotton spinners, trade conditions with them are by no means satisfactory. A large producer of worsteds says:

"Mills which spin and weave wool are experiencing a period of depression more severe than any I can recall in the last 20 years. But it is not our business alone which is bad. Everywhere industry seems to be slowing up.

"Woolen and worsted mills are not averaging much better than 60 per cent capacity. A year ago at this time we were at the crest of an excellent six months' business during which we indulged in an overproduction of goods which has not yet been reduced to sound proportions.

"The various agencies of distribution would take their normal share of goods, the surplus would disappear quickly. Instead, everybody is conducting business on the theory that prices are much more likely to be lower than higher, and are keeping stocks at a minimum. Textile wastes must be reduced to a minimum. This is typical of business today."

"In an effort to scare up more business, manufacturers are getting away from the standard lines and are experimenting with all manner of new constructions, principally the so-called 'sport goods.' I have just received a proposition to order 100 samples of a kind of fabric I have never made, submit them and then fill the accepted design by the end of June, an utter impossibility. This is typical of business today."

GREAT NORTHERN EARNINGS FOR 1923 EQUAL \$7.24 SHARE

The Great Northern Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports earnings of \$18,067,947 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$7.24 a share on \$249,478,250 stock. This is before deducting Spokane, Portland and Seattle debt of \$5,227,721, properly chargeable to the 1923 income account. Net in 1923 was \$12,840,226 or \$5.24 a share.

The income account continued		
	1923	1922
Gross rev.	\$120,977,771	\$103,452,937
Op. expense	86,750,523	79,626,033
Taxes, etc.	9,124,208	8,113,260
Op. income	24,934,040	15,703,638
Non op. income	12,200,829	12,124,446
Gross Income	36,553,869	27,828,085
Int. rentals, etc.	18,485,922	18,357,413
Net Income	18,067,947	10,865,672
Dividends	12,473,605	13,097,267
Sinking fund	11,124	20,520
S. P. & S. debit.	16,227,721	
Surplus	\$35,495	\$2,232,112

"Deficit."

"This was reported as credit in non-operating income in 1921. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report to this effect and required that reversal be made in 1923. This has nothing to do with the results of Great Northern's operations for 1923.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans	Boston	New York
Overnight	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Commercial bills	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual cus. col. loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$64,000,000	\$787,000,000
Year ago today	\$64,000,000	\$787,000,000
Year ago today	\$64,000,000	\$787,000,000
F. R. bank credit	19,845,559	64,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery	Today	Previous
60-90 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
90-120 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
120-150 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
150-180 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
180-210 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
210-240 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
240-270 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
270-300 days	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

Bank	Rate
Bank of England	4 1/2%
Bank of France	4 1/2%
Bank of Italy	4 1/2%
Bank of Spain	4 1/2%
Bank of Portugal	4 1/2%
Bank of Greece	4 1/2%
Bank of Belgium	4 1/2%
Bank of Netherlands	4 1/2%
Bank of Denmark	4 1/2%
Bank of Sweden	4 1/2%
Bank of Norway	4 1/2%
Bank of Finland	4 1/2%
Bank of Austria	4 1/2%
Bank of Hungary	4 1/2%
Bank of Czechoslovakia	4 1/2%
Bank of Poland	4 1/2%
Bank of Yugoslavia	4 1/2%
Bank of Rumania	4 1/2%
Bank of Bulgaria	4 1/2%
Bank of Greece	4 1/2%
Bank of Belgium	4 1/2%
Bank of Netherlands	4 1/2%
Bank of Denmark	4 1/2%
Bank of Sweden	4 1/2%
Bank of Norway	4 1/2%
Bank of Finland	4 1/2%
Bank of Austria	4 1/2%
Bank of Hungary	4 1/2%
Bank of Czechoslovakia	4 1/2%
Bank of Poland	4 1/2%
Bank of Yugoslavia	4 1/2%
Bank of Rumania	4 1/2%
Bank of Bulgaria	4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
United States	100 = 24.50
Canada	100 = 24.50
France	100 = 24.50
Germany	100 = 24.50
Italy	100 = 24.50
Spain	100 = 24.50
Portugal	100 = 24.50
Greece	100 = 24.50
Belgium	100 = 24.50
Netherlands	100 = 24.50
Denmark	100 = 24.50
Sweden	100 = 24.50
Norway	100 = 24.50
Finland	100 = 24.50
Austria	100 = 24.50
Hungary	100 = 24.50
Czechoslovakia	100 = 24.50
Poland	100 = 24.50
Yugoslavia	100 = 24.50
Rumania	100 = 24.50
Bulgaria	100 = 24.50

STOCKS UP ON BERLIN BOERSE

The unexpected victory of the French Left parties and the possibility of a new cabinet to pursue a more conciliatory attitude toward Germany helped create belief in a sharp advance last week. Prices of leading industrial and bank shares increased 20 per cent to 50 per cent, and one share, Orenstein & Koppel A. G. (a machinery concern) appreciated nearly 100 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, May 22.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

STANDARD OIL CO. HAS EXCEPTIONAL REPORT FOR YEAR

**New Jersey Concern Could Have
Paid 1923 Dividends Without
Aid of Domestic Business**

One of the best annual reports issued for 1923 operations undoubtedly that of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The fact that the company's activities cover every phase of the industry and that its interests are worldwide account for the exceptionally good results in a year when operations were made difficult by the wide fluctuations in oil prices.

The most noted feature of the statement was that which showed the importance of the company's activities outside of its domestic oil operations. Leaving aside entirely the \$20,000,000 of profits earned in domestic oil operations, New Jersey last year would have been able to pay all dividends and have a surplus of over \$12,000,000 from profits on foreign business, tank steamers and natural gas operations.

Results for 1923 show that any improvement in European conditions, should be reflected in the company's foreign operations. Though such an improvement might develop competition for domestic companies in other lines, it would mean a huge increase in foreign oil consumption which New Jersey would largely participate because of its big foreign business.

Domestic Oil Profits

The company's domestic oil profits of \$20,000,000 were really insignificant when contrasted with the \$20,000,000 of New Jersey's domestic business. Fluctuations in crude and refined oil prices last year were such as to minimize profits on the crude oil business. The company's domestic oil business, however, had a much lower selling value, in terms of refined oil prices, when it was run through refineries and the products marketed.

A striking instance of this is shown by the report that gasoline sales last year were 24 1/2 per cent greater than in 1922, yet because of low selling prices, gasoline business was \$3.08 per cent under 1922. This condition obtained in the general business, though not to such an extent, for total gasoline was 20 per cent ahead of 1922 and gross receipts increased only 8 per cent.

Under anything like normal operating conditions, with something like a balance between the cost of raw material and selling price of finished products, Standard Oil of New Jersey's profits from its domestic oil business should mirror its sales as much as its total profits last year.

Another aspect of the report shows an operating result which indicates extremely good management, the making of the relation of increased production and operations to changes in the company's stocks of crude and oil products. Thus, New Jersey's crude production, domestic and foreign, was lifted 60 per cent while that of the whole United States gained 31 per cent over 1922. Yet the company's crude stocks increased only 16 per cent while the whole country's went ahead 38 per cent.

Inventories Kept Down

An even better result is shown in refined and other oil products. The country as a whole showed an increase of 22 per cent in the storage of refined oil products, while New Jersey's showed an actual decrease of 7 per cent.

The obvious result is that marketing operations, in terms of gallons sold, went ahead 60 per cent, while the country's refinery runs, and brought about the record volume of business which the report states was handled last year. In view of the fact that the country's refinery runs, and brought about the record volume of business which the report states was handled last year.

A reflection of these big marketing operations, resulting in a decrease in stocks of refined oil products, is shown in the balance sheet where cash, United States government and marketable securities aggregate \$38,562,637 contrasted with \$20,000,000 in 1922. Inventories of \$284,310,981 at the end of 1923, compared with \$40,000,000 at the end of last year.

Receivables of \$287,885,285 were about \$200,000 more than the previous year, and payables of \$204,855,636 were less than \$1,000,000 under the end of 1922.

Some Hidden Assets

While the Standard Oil of New Jersey compared with its policy of other years, gives a wealth of information, its reports there is still something to be desired. This is in particular reference to its rather modest presentation of investments in other securities. The company's balance sheet shows that it has not included in the cash and securities holdings of \$38,562,637 mentioned above.

The balance sheet shows such items, for the parent company, as stock investments in affiliated companies, \$19,669,758; stock investments in other affiliated companies, \$1,971,728; and stock investments in other affiliated companies, \$1,971,728.

The balance sheet also shows that the company has not included in the cash and securities holdings of \$38,562,637 mentioned above.

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ERIE ROAD MAY PAY GOVERNMENT DEBT BY A NOTE ISSUE

NEW YORK, May 22.—Erie is considering offering \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 three to five year notes in June, to be used in paying the Government a demand note for the same amount under the road's only obligation to the Government.

The notes will be secured by the \$28,028,000 Erie bonds, of which \$12,217,000 are general lien bonds, \$15,812,000 mortgage convertible bonds, Series D, and \$440,000 convertible bonds, Series B, now held as collateral by the Government for its \$5,000,000 note. It is understood the notes will bear 6 per cent interest, and will probably be offered at par.

While it has been suggested that the loan may reach \$10,000,000, it is pointed out that the company is already in a fairly comfortable cash position, and that the purpose of the Government loan is to pay off the Government note.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE REPORT IS BEST IN HISTORY

**Last Two Years Show Big
Recovery in Earning Power—
Has Sound Capital Structure**

In view of the fact that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1923 had the largest gross earnings and the highest dividend of 1 per cent was modest, the recovery in earning power is a large achievement.

In 1923 Atlantic Coast Line earned \$80,882,311 gross, exceeding 1922 by \$10,058,567, or 14.2 per cent. These earnings were also \$2,660,355, or 3.1 per cent, above the best previous record established in 1920.

Recovery in Earning Power

The last two years have witnessed rapid recuperation in the net earning power of Atlantic Coast Line. The result of expanded business and the overcoming of operating handicaps incident to the post-war period. Surplus after charges for 1923 was \$12,797,074 as compared with \$11,930,000 in 1922. After deduction of dividends on the small issue of preferred, this leaves \$12,797,074 as compared with \$11,930,000 in 1922.

In 1920 the balance for the common stock was only \$2.60 a share while in 1922, disregarding the standard return for two months and government guaranty for six months, Coast Line would have shown a balance of \$2.60 a share. In 1919 and 1918, disregarding standard return, it would have earned \$2.60 and \$2.81 a share, respectively, on the common stock.

Atlantic Coast Line serves an excellent territory and has enjoyed a rapid growth of business. It ordinarily makes a large share of earnings in the first half of the year, and the last half, which is contrary to the trend on most roads. One explanation is that it is a carrier of early vegetables, fruits and berries to northern markets. It taps a rich garden truck country extending along the coastal plain, and it has built up a profitable traffic in this business.

Sound Capital Structure

It has a sound capital structure, with only \$156,557,530 of bonds, including \$3,800,000 collateral as secured by Louisville & Nashville stock, of which Coast Line owns \$2,670,000. These bonds are followed by \$156,700 non-cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock and \$68,556,200 common stock.

Formerly Atlantic Coast Line owned \$32,000,000 of Louisville & Nashville stock, but this was increased to the above figure by the 6 1/2 per cent stock dividend declared by Louisville & Nashville stock in 1923.

The following table shows the course of Atlantic Coast Line's earnings since 1915, disregarding standard return and guaranty in 1920 and standard return in 1919 and 1918:

Year	Gross	Surplus after charges	Dividend
1915	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1916	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1917	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1918	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1919	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1920	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1921	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1922	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%
1923	\$50,000,000	\$12,797,074	1.00%

**AREA PLANTED TO
COTTON IN EGYPT
UP 10 PER CENT**

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Cotton sowing in Egypt is almost finished and germination is satisfactory, although low temperature has delayed growth, according to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

Reports of weather conditions for the planting of the new crop have been favorable, on the whole, since the beginning of the planting season. Changeable weather has delayed planting and germination, but has not harmed the crop. The water supply in both Upper and Lower Egypt has been satisfactory throughout the season.

A trade estimate places the cotton area at about 2,000,000 acres, while other reports indicate it will probably be about 10 per cent less than last year's area or about 1,800,000 acres. Upper

EXPERT TELLS OF BIG OPPORTUNITIES IN FOREIGN TRADE

Robert Dollar of Shipping Fame Describes Conditions at Chief Ports of World

In a recent trip to the chief foreign ports of the world, Robert Dollar, head of the well-known shipping firm of that name, submitted some observations to the National Foreign Trade Council, outlining opportunities for American business men, which report, not hitherto published, is made available to The Christian Science Monitor.

Speaking of Japanese cities, Mr. Dollar said: After the earthquake and fire, the city of Yokohama was practically destroyed. The breakwater had sunk some 13 feet, and the wharves were destroyed. No doubt it will be rebuilt as good as new, but it will take quite a while. The great complaint there is that their insurance policies did not insure against earthquakes and therefore the city may be said to be unprepared.

The Tokyo port of the city was in the same condition, but the destruction there was not complete like Yokohama, and some steel buildings had been recently erected withstood the shock.

At Kobe business was going on about the same as usual, except that the harbor was very much congested with ships that could not discharge at Yokohama.

Comparing China with Japan, Mr. Dollar said: Japan's business is fairly well developed and we cannot expect a very great increase there, but it is difficult to say just what development will come in China, but it is only a little over 60 years since Commodore Perry compelled them to open their country to the world's commerce.

Opportunities in China

In China, Shanghai was the first place visited. This city has been growing tremendously. It now has approximately a population of 2,000,000. Twenty years ago it had less than one-third of this number. It is going ahead by leaps and bounds. The harbor is crowded and something will have to be done in the near future to extend shipping facilities.

I was surprised to learn what the foreign entrances and clearances of this port were for the last year, but this is no strange thing when we take into consideration that this is destined for all time to come to be the greatest port of the world. One-quarter of the population of the world is in China. For a comparison of the foreign commerce of the big ports of the world is as follows:

New York—1922	4,000,000
Shanghai—1922	2,500,000
London—1922	2,000,000
London—1923	2,143,000
Liverpool—1923	1,900,000

It looks almost incredible that Shanghai should reach second place in the world's foreign commerce, but the fact remains and when we take into consideration that it is situated on the mouth of the great Yangtze River, on which river and its tributaries one-eighth of the human family live, it is not difficult to understand why we have passenger steamers running 1,600 miles up the river from Shanghai, which shows what an enormous, rich country is drained by this great river. In Chungking, in Szechuan Province, the city where our passenger steamers terminate, has a population of 300,000 people, and the Province itself has 5,000,000.

Trade Still in Infancy

The most remarkable part of it is that not more than one-fourth of that whole territory is reached by foreign trade. Then the question comes up, what will it be when the whole of China is fully in foreign trade? Until quite recently no foreign trade had reached that part of China, and the trade now carried on is still infinitesimal.

The most remarkable thing about China is that it has been torn for the last few years by civil war, despite the fact that the country is rich in coal, iron, and other minerals. Looking at China impartially and comparing it with the rest of the world, the great increase in the foreign commerce is going to take place in that country, as it is rich in all minerals, such as coal and iron and in great abundance.

One great reason for this is that at the present time is the lack of a strong central government. Until that comes, it does not seem probable that we will have stable commerce in China. However, there is a great opportunity for our enterprising merchants, for by sending the best men they have and staying with it, success is a certainty. The chances are that there are three things which China needs—first is Christianity, second is education and third is foreign commerce.

Hong Kong and Manila

Hong Kong—This city received a great setback when the Germans were expelled at the beginning of the war and has never fully recovered from that. Then Sun Yat-sen's campaign against the West River and vicinity of Canton has kept that country in such a turmoil that commerce was almost impossible. For several years Hong Kong stood second in the ports of the world's commerce, but now she has dropped back and until peace is declared in Canton and up the various rivers, we cannot hope for much increase in the commerce of this great city.

In Manila the clamor raised by politicians for independence has hurt business very materially. The entrance and clearances for 1922 were only 922,970 tons. Americans and capitalists from other nations are afraid to invest their money and little progress is being made. With the proper backing by capital and enterprising merchants, Manila could be made one of the great ports of the world, but under present conditions this is impractical.

Java a Rich Island

The next places I visited were the largest exports of the island of Java: Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya, and Cherbon. This island is said to be the richest agricultural land in the world. It is only a very small island; there are more than 30,000,000 people living on it. Their exports are tobacco, rubber, tin, and kapok, also sugar.

The United States is buying half the output of tobacco, rubber and tin. Sugar is not brought into the United States on account of our duty, but it is produced there in large quantities. There is no reason why more American products could not be sold on this island. Lack of silver currency is the only thing that the United States has something to do with this, but merchants must start in first before increased transportation can be secured.

Far East

I have always thought for the great Pacific Ocean, that Panama was the eastern entrance and Singapore the western exit. A great trans-Pacific trade is done here and the harbor is generally quite well filled with shipping. Rubber now has become the principal article of trade, 65 per cent goes to the United States.

The export trade to the United States is very good, but the import requires attention and it is up to our enterprising merchants to look into the great

CONTINUED RISE IN BRITISH OIL PRICES

Petroleum Products Now About 25 Per Cent Higher Than Low Levels of 1923

LONDON, May 22—The rise in the price of petroleum products in Great Britain has followed the advance in crude oil prices in the United States. There is more punctuality than usual. There is generally a lag of about three months between the two, but this year fuel oil and diesel oil followed within a month, and gasoline within two months, of the upward move of American crude oil prices.

This may be accounted for by the fact that these products had dropped to extremely low levels in Great Britain by the end of 1923, gasoline to 1s. 6½d., or about 34 cents, per gallon retail, and fuel oil to 70s., or about \$15.40 a ton ex-tank. It is well known that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company has opposed the last reduction in gasoline in 1923 as affording unremunerative prices. On Feb. 2 gasoline was advanced 4½d. to 1s. 11d., a gallon and 4d. wholesale to 1s. 8½d., a gallon, its present levels.

For the first three months of the year gasoline imports and exports showed an increase in volume of nearly 25 per cent over those for the corresponding period of 1923. Fuel oil and diesel oil, the dates being Jan. 2, Feb. 1, March 1, and April 7—fuel oil rising from 70s. to 87s. 6d. per ton, and diesel oil from 80s. to 102s. 6d. per ton, advance of 25 per cent over the corresponding period.

The longer the price of gasoline is kept down, the more will fuel oil prices go up, for one or the other must carry the burden of the advance in the price of the crude oil.

For the first quarter of 1924 bunker fuel taken by steamers in the foreign trade was about 23 per cent more in volume than the amount taken in the corresponding period of 1923. Shipowners, who are building tonnage fitted to burn oil fuel under boilers, are becoming alarmed at the upward sweep of the fuel oil price, but the increase in that of diesel oil is not regarded as seriously affecting the economy of the Diesel-engine ship, to which British shipowners are more and more turning.

Lloyds register of tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland on March 31 last showed that the number of motor ships was 55 out of a total of 325 as compared with 32 on March 31, 1923, out of a total of 315 ships under construction in the world.

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Imports of all oils into the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1924 amounted to 328,465,096 gallons—an increase of nearly 16 per cent over the corresponding amounts last year.

STANDARD OIL OF KENTUCKY

LONDON, May 22—The financial district is expecting directors of the Standard Oil of Kentucky to declare an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular dividend of \$1 per share, payable on or after June 1, 1924, and carried forward 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 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Phillip Graves in his "Land of Three Faiths," pages 53-54.

If space permitted, I could amplify my contention by a large number of other statements from authoritative sources.

In the light of these facts I venture to suggest that far from there being "no doubt" to be doubted, the evidence within the scope of the MacMahon undertaking, all the evidence goes to show that Palestine was not intended to be divided by the Government, and that it was not believed to be included by the other party to the correspondence, namely the Sheriff.

There is just one small point of fact which I doubt Mr. Speckman's valuable article is not quite accurate. He gives the population of Palestine as 700,000 Arabs and 60,000 Jews. According to the census taken by the Government of Palestine on Oct. 23, 1922, the population consisted of 673,388 non-Jews (mainly Arabs) and 83,794 Jews.

I need hardly add that though I have shown these points, your attention to these points, I fully appreciate the fair-minded and sympathetic manner in which the Arab-Jewish problem in Palestine is treated by Mr. Speckman in his article.

CONRAD STEIN,
97 Lansdowne Road, London, W. 11.

"What a Dog Knows"

The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

The writer, in perusing the news items in the Monitor of April 10, was much interested in an article under the title, "What a Dog Knows," and wishes to contribute a statement of facts to indicate that a dog may know, and does know, a great deal if his training and environment have been under the influence of a man, the training master. In the particular case in question, the dog, a "setter," actually and intelligently distinguished by sound and instinct, the writer, in the painting, the deposit and location of the treasure, was sent to perform. Of these I mention just a couple.

The writer told him to carry a deposit of money to his banker, to deposit, he would write out his deposit slip, and wrap his entry book and money in a carefully arranged package and take it to Mr. Hough at the bank. He made this deposit, and the writer, to do so, without hesitation, would be immediately on his way to the bank, and to the writer's home, and give his treasure to any one but the cashier, Mr. Hough, who would take the package, make the entry, and with a few parting words and assurances give him the package back to return to the writer on occasions of his master's wish-

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THE HOME FORUM

Mountains, and Little Rivers

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, as everyone has heard, was always visibly displeased when he heard anyone make mention of mountains. He seems to have felt, and with good reason, that few men of his time had earned the right to speak of them, as he had, by many years of association and study, by wandering alone for days at a time on the heights, "amid the heart of many thousand mists." Such an attitude as his, no doubt, is indefensible on grounds of common sense as well as on those of magnanimity, for even today, in our much more crowded world, there are still mountains enough to go round, and there is always room enough, as we say in another connection, "on top." Mountains, moreover, are fully able to take care of themselves, and whether they are championed by a Wordsworth or regarded contemptuously by a Dante as mere inconvenient wrinkles on the earth's surface somewhat difficult to get round or over, is all one to them. Fully half their beauty and their power over us is in their majestic indifference to all our praise or blame, and they look down upon the swift come and go of our fleeting generations as they do upon the cloud shadows that drift along their feet. They have the gift of aloofness and taciturnity which commands our admiration rather than our love. However, we may court their favor, they remain serene, aloof, alone. We do not make the sculpture of the hills, and we shall never even change it much.

The case is very different with little rivers, those bright children of the mountain that flow by our very doors. Any dignity and beauty there may be in our daily lives shines back upon us from the streams that brighten our ways, and any ignominy there may be in us is certain, sooner or later, to be accurately mirrored there. It augurs well for a country that it keeps its rivers clear, that it manages to get its mill wheels turned and its power generated without the destruction of beauty. For the streams are almost entirely in our control; we can do with them what we will. The mountains find that they cannot, and they send us down these singing messengers, these bright and dancing spokesmen, to interpret mystic meanings which they are themselves too deeply plunged in thought to express. It is our duty, then, to treat them hospitably, and with a kindly understanding, for they are our guests from the sky.

When I think of all this, and of how much the little rivers stand in need of our intelligent sympathy and protection, I often find myself feeling about them as Wordsworth did about mountains. When I hear another person mention little rivers I am not jealous, perhaps, but instantly on the alert, ask-

ing myself whether this man has earned the right to speak of them. How many streams does he really know—not from a distance and not from the vantage points of two or three bridges, but up and down from source to mouth, in shallow and pool, in shade and shine, summer and winter? How many weeks has he spent beside any one of them, brooding day after day upon the endless mystery of flowing water, always surprising, always new? Is he fully aware, I should like to know, that the little rivers lacing our planet in skeins of silver are the fairest of all earth's children? Has he realized, above all, that the stream is of all things likeliest to our human lives, as the poets from Heraclitus to Matthew Arnold have taught, a perfect metaphor of our human lives from the place where it steps shyly forth among the upland bracken to where it mingles peacefully at last with the great sea which is its source and its goal? If he has seen and known and felt all this, then he may talk of little rivers, and I shall be glad to talk with him.

With such a person, really learned in the lore of streams, it would be a pleasure to exchange experiences. I should like to talk with such a man about the half-dozen little rivers I have known and to hear what he has to say about his own acquaintances. Probably I should begin with the Wiltshire Avon, because I sat beside it so recently in a tiny Salisbury garden through a long April afternoon, hearing the newcome blackbirds whistle in the limes across the singing water. But W. H. Hudson has done something like justice already to the four little downland streams that meet under Salisbury spire, and rather than attempt to vie with him I should pass on to the Test and Itchen of Hampshire and to the still lovelier Colne of the innermost Cotswolds which is almost unknown to the fame of song or story but which lives forever in the memory of all who have seen it. And when I have come to the end of all that I have to say about English rivers I should feel, I think, that something was still to be said. The streams of England have a sweet and decorous beauty all their own such as those of no other country can approach in its own kind. Completely humanized after all these centuries of association with men, they move with an almost conscious serenity and decorum as though they knew themselves to be part of a perfectly harmonious picture. What one misses in them—or what I miss, at any rate—is a certain tang of wildness, the sudden whim and caprice of water swirling headlong among jagged rocks. This may be found in Wales, and in some parts of Scotland, but it is not the way of English streams.



El Capitan. From an Aquatint by Harold Doolittle

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For the wild unconscious beauty of swift untrammelled water I think back to the Santa Ana, that splendid rushing daughter of the California mountains, and also to a little brook in Connecticut to which no one, so far as I am aware, has ever taken the trouble to attach a name. There are three thousand miles of country between them, but they are akin; the one goes down to the Pacific and the other to the Atlantic Ocean, but some hidden likeness, some "touch of manner, hint of mood," reveals their sisterhood. But if I were asked to choose one river of all the rivers known, beloved over all, I should have little hesitation in naming the Concord of Massachusetts,—or, as its lovers have always preferred to call it, the Musketaquid. I know quite well that this is likely to seem a strange choice, especially if the literary and historic associations of the stream are ruled out—as I am quite willing that they should be. At first glance the Musketaquid is indeed a very unpromising stream, dull in color, sluggish in current, and unremarkable for the country through which it flows. It is true that "you must love it ere it will seem worthy of your love," but once it has gained one's affection it never lets one go but winds deeper year after year into one's heart. Three great men lived beside it for many years, three masters, moreover, of English speech, and each of them acknowledged at the end that he had only begun to fathom the mystery of the stream. The Musketaquid has a secret, an inner depth of meaning which has never been fully revealed. It is not difficult to see why we should have this sense of mystery and strangeness whenever we think closely about any stream; for a stream is a thing of great complexity. A mountain is form, a meadow is form and hue, a cloud is color and shape and movement, but the stream comes closer to living things than any of these, for to motion and hue and form it adds music, a singing voice. Whether it be on account of this complexity or not, talk about little rivers is somewhat like talk about human beings, for they too are unique, each one of them, as we are full of idiosyncrasy and incomprehensible moods. No casual glance exhausts their meaning, and they reveal themselves only to the spirit of affection.

Qualities
You have not told the whole story when you have said that a man is kind, or brave, or truthful, any more than you have given a complete account when you have said of the sunset or of the bird's wing that it is red, when you have said of the sky or of the violet that it is blue. As there are colors of colors, so there are qualities of qualities. "How is he truthful, or brave, or kind?" This question still remains for you to ask. And in large part this quality of a quality will be indicated by the motive which at any particular moment calls the quality forth into action. The qualities of qualities are largely denoted by the colors of their motives shining through.—Phillips Brooks.

THE lectures I had heard, the pictures I had seen, enthusiasm of friends, had given me no adequate conception of the Yosemite Valley. Not until I visited it, did I at all realize the magnitude of its beauty. Such a measure of unpreparedness was new to me. When first I gazed upon Niagara, I was deeply impressed, but still with the feeling that it ranged close to my expectations. My first view of the Rockies brought with it no element of surprise, though I had been born and brought up in the prairies. Mont Blanc, majestic glacier-girl, was an old friend, a friend that inspired my awe, but an old friend nevertheless. Not so the Yosemite. It compelled my wonder, it outdistanced my expectations, it satisfied all my dreams, and it then surrounded them with an aureole of beauty, unlooked for, inspiring. Had I seen Mr. Harold Doolittle's aquatint, "El Capitan," before I visited the valley, I feel that I should have been better prepared for the grandeur there. I should have realized, I think, how the walls of that marvelous wonderland rise sheer and precipitous from its floor. I should have foreseen the tremendous drop of the water in Yosemite and Bridal Veil Falls. After looking at this aquatint, which I feel is one of Mr. Doolittle's best, I should have been more ready to comprehend the scale upon which Half Dome, the Three Brothers and El Capitan itself are carved. Comprehension having been enlarged, enjoyment would have been proportionately augmented. Even if you have not been to Yosemite, this aquatint shows you definitely why so many people declare that El Capitan is the most impressive thing in the valley. Our interest in the artistic handling of values and the chiaroscuro is heightened by the knowledge that engineering is the vocation that Mr. Doolittle follows, and although a member of societies of etchers in California and elsewhere, art is with him an avocation.

May in Maryland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
In Somerset the trees are standing,
Row on row,
Pouring down their shattered blossoms,
White as snow,
Dotted here and there with pink and yellow.
Down below,
In Somerset the birds are singing,
Loud and clear,
Baby chicks are peeping softly,
Spring is here.
In the sunshine shadows falling,
Very near,
Apple boughs are reaching skyward,
Through the air,
Pink and white their blossoms blending.
Sweet and rare,
Scent of hyacinth and jonquil,
Everywhere.
In Somerset the skies are brighter,
All the day,
Little children's hearts are lighter
At their play,
Tiny voices loudly shouting,
All is May.
Nan Roads Hamilton.

Embriagados de Satisfacción

Traducción española del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés sobre esta página.

¿DÓNDE ha de encontrarse la verdadera satisfacción? ¿Dónde podrán los cansados encontrar refresco y reposo perpetuos? ¿Dónde mora la verdadera felicidad? ¿Dónde han de encontrarse riquezas duraderas? De cierto no en la materia. Salomón, rey y profeta, considerado el más sabio de su época, hablando con colmada experiencia, escribió en el primer capítulo de Eclesiastés: "Yo miré todas las obras que se hacen debajo del sol; y he aquí todo ello es vanidad y adición de espíritu." Después de examinar la gama entera de la experiencia humana, acabó la discusión con el siguiente consejo: "El fin de todo el discurso oído es este: Temé a Dios, y guarda sus mandamientos; porque esto es el todo del hombre."

Otro rey de Israel, David, demostró que la satisfacción es el resultado de la obediencia a Dios, el bien. "Yo en justicia veré tu rostro: seré saciado cuando despertare a tu semejanza." Ya que todos los Cristianos aceptan la declaración bíblica que Dios hizo al hombre en su imagen y conforme a su semejanza, debe ser patente que experimentarán verdadera satisfacción solo en la proporción que actualmente expresen la semejanza divina en su pensar y vivir. Siendo Dios el divino Principio de toda realidad, no puede haber satisfacción en nada que no refleje Principio. Lo que Dios no hizo, El no lo sostiene. De aquí que tiene que perecer y ser probada su falsedad. En la página 322 del libro texto "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", dice Mrs. Eddy: "La sabiduría del hombre no encuentra satisfacción en el pecado, ya que Dios ha sentenciado el pecado a sufrir." Está claro que permanente satisfacción y felicidad han de encontrarse solo en lo que es permanente, nunca en lo perecedero.

¿Quién esperaría producir perfección o excelencia en la mecánica, arquitectura, música o arte no trabaja según sus leyes subyacentes? Lo mismo es en la vida. "En justicia veré tu rostro." Solamente en justicia—pensando y viviendo rectamente—puede discernirse la realidad espiritual y ser seguida por satisfacción; solo obedeciendo al divino Principio, Amor, se hace posible esa justicia que resulta en paz, felicidad, contento, riquezas duraderas y vida eterna. Según se entiende en la Ciencia Cristiana el despertar en la semejanza divina resulta del despertar a cada hora y diariamente del sueño de la vida en la materia a la realidad de la vida en el Espíritu, Dios. Este procedimiento se hace claro en la definición de "Iglesia" dada en Science and Health

Mr. Lindsay's Colloquial Rhymes

It is because he so abundantly uses the musical rhythms of colloquial speech, and with such an unexampled exuberance of simple glee, that Mr. Vachel Lindsay must rank as one of the greatest of modern American poets. Indeed, Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose curious felicitas in the making of verse ministering to our sense of wonderment has never been surpassed, has hailed him

"Abundantly Satisfied"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE is true satisfaction to be found? Where may the weary find perpetual refreshment and rest? Where does permanent happiness abide? Where are durable riches to be discovered? Certainly not in matter. Solomon, king and prophet, accounted the wisest of his time, speaking with a fullness of experience, wrote in the opening chapter of Ecclesiastes, "I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and, behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit." After reviewing the entire gamut of human experience, he ended the discussion with the following counsel: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."

Another king of Israel, David, showed satisfaction to be the result of obedience to God, good: "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Since all Christian people accept the Scriptural statement that God made man in His image, after His likeness, it must be self-evident to them that they can experience true satisfaction only to the degree that they actually express the divine likeness in their thinking and living. God being the divine Principle of all reality, there can be no satisfaction in aught that does not reflect Principle. Whatever God did not make, He does not sustain; hence, it must perish and its unreality be proved. On page 322 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Man's wisdom finds no satisfaction in sin, since God has sentenced sin to suffer." It is clear that permanent satisfaction and happiness can be found only in what is permanent, never in the perishable.

Who would expect to produce perfection or excellence in mechanics, architecture, music, or art, if not working in accordance with their underlying laws? It is the same in life. "I will behold thy face in righteousness." Only in rightness—by thinking and living righteously—can spiritual reality be discerned, and satisfaction follow; only by obedience to divine Principle, Love, is that righteousness made possible which results in peace, happiness, contentment, durable riches, and eternal life.

As understood in Christian Science, awakening with the divine likeness follows the hourly and daily awaking

from the dream of life in matter to the reality of life in Spirit, God. This process is made clear in the definition of "Church" given in Science and Health (p. 583), which reads in part as follows: "The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." Rousing the understanding from a material basis loosens the fetters of sorrow, disease, limitation, restlessness, and poverty, and substitutes for these the consciousness of ever present joy, peace, health, boundless resources, and complete satisfaction, since these are the fruits of Spirit.

This dawning spiritual consciousness weans thought away from false supports, illusive ideals, unsound conclusions, and makes "all things new." It reveals Immanuel, "God with us," bringing betterment and healing into every phase of human existence. It causes dissatisfaction with transitory, perishable, material concepts of being, and urges endeavor toward the permanent, spiritual, and satisfying. The necessity for dissatisfaction with error is pointed out on page 240 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says: "If at present satisfied with wrongdoing, we must learn to loathe it. If at present content with idleness, we must become dissatisfied with it. Remember that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome." Progress demands discontent with outgrown standards, false theories, wrong conditions.

While it is true that God requires perfection, and that full satisfaction can be experienced only when life is brought into complete subjection to divine Principle, it is likewise true that divine Principle is Love, which gives us contentment, joy, and tranquility along the way, when our living and thinking keep pace with our growing understanding. Thus may we progress by Science rather than by suffering. Thus may we experience throughout life's journey the sweet assurance of the Psalmist, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

as the first American poet of the day.

Unquestionably he is the mightiest master living of modern colloquial rhythms. He combines them in helterskelter symphonies, full of gusts of orchestral colour, the music of which comes in wave after wave like the wind in a leafy tree. His poem of General Booth's entrance into Heaven is already well known on this side of the Atlantic; on the other side, when it appeared, it was a star, and suddenly successful as Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe." Millions found joyous spiritual truth in its plain tambourine-music (remember Mr. Kipling's verse is often banished stuff) of the General, depicting his wasted hours in the golden streets and of their golden change into good citizens of the high City of Eternity:

Sages and scribes now and athletes clean,
Rulers of empires and of forests green.
This utterly unorthodox poem was a success for the very same reasons that the Salvation Army was a success. . . . But there are other and even more enlightening high-speed reveries in his books. "The Kallyope Yell" is one of my favorites, for I have often heard the engine's steam-driven acetates on circus day in little transatlantic towns, its blaring "Willy, willy, wah-hoo!" and the mechanical pathos of its "Sizz-fzz" or final fizzling-out. The triumphant burden of its full-pressure exhortation to pleasure-seekers:

I am the Kallyope, Kallyope, Kallyope,
Tooting hope, tooting hope, tooting hope, tooting hope!
runs through every state of this impressive canticle or jazzing Jubilate for humble holiday-makers. . . . It is, perhaps, the finest of his "Fé Trail" that Mr. Lindsay's rowdy virtuosity is most picturesquely displayed. This poem is written in three tunes, the first of which is a crashing, blaring tune, full of discords, designed to give a noise-picture of the motor road that runs out to Kansas parallel to the railway track:

On through the ranges the prairie-dog tills,
Scooting past the cattle on the thousand hills . . .
Ho for the tear-horn, scare-horn, dare-horn,
Ho for the gay-horn, bark-horn, bay-horn.
Ho for Kansas, land that restores us
When houses choke us and great books bore us.

The second is a quiet, muted rhythm; to fit the emotions of the traveler arriving in the green fields of Western felicity:
My goal is the myst'ry the beggars win,
I am caught in the web the night-winds spin.
The edge of the wheat-ridge speaks to me;
I talk with the leaves of the mulberry tree. . . .

Many critics are as angry with this stuff as their pontifical predecessors were with Walt Whitman's. But I have no doubt in my head, since he stirs my aging heart to young spring-tide joyousness, that Mr. Lindsay is a new and true poet.—E. B. Osborn, in "Literature and Life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE opinions of M. Joseph Caillaux are far from being negligible. It is even possible that, from his calm retreat at Mamers, he sees the course of political events more clearly and sagely than if he were himself in the thick of the fight. He has become, as it were, the French political philosopher expressing his views with a certain detachment that makes them all the more important. He has in a new preface to his book, "Où va la France: Où va l'Europe?" issued a solemn warning that, if a breath of harmony does not soon sweep over the world, the consequences may be disastrous.

M. Caillaux On the Outlook

This is a gloomy forecast which cannot be accepted for a moment by those who believe in the ultimate sanity of mankind and who realize the power of Truth. But M. Caillaux's purpose is to show the alternative to the speedy betterment of international relations. He is right when he declares that since 1921, when his book first appeared, no decisive solution has been found, and when he urges that the opportunities which offered themselves, and which might have led to a settlement, were neglected. But happily there is genuine hope at last in the plan which was largely evolved by Americans and which the United States cannot do less than assist in prosecuting.

M. Caillaux recalls that he proposed long ago the offsetting of inter-allied debts against part of the German indemnity, and payments by Germany largely in kind. He bitterly criticizes the obstruction placed in the path of German co-operation, in labor and in kind, in the work of reconstructing the devastated north. The demand for cash has actually deprived France of compensation which it could have obtained. The transference of gold was a wild dream, for Germany did not possess the gold. Foreign drafts could only have been created by flooding the world with German products. The problem was complicated until it became impossible, since no country wanted Germany to expand her industry and commerce at its own expense, and France, impatient, seized pledges which further destroyed Germany's capacity for payment.

M. Caillaux appears to be pessimistic when he contemplates the difficulties of extracting, without upsetting the general conditions of things in the world, a considerable amount of wealth from one country to give to another. But surely the experts have at any rate pointed out some of the available methods of obtaining a certain amount of payment, provided only Germany will now show good faith.

As for inter-allied indebtedness many people will agree with him when he declares that it was a mistake not to have wiped the slate clean at the time of the Peace Conference. Many others will agree that it was also a mistake to allow the interest of the debtors to be regarded as separate obligations. Nobody can deny the excellent intentions of England in effecting a settlement and funding its debt to America, but there are those who, thinking that it would have been better to have engaged in general negotiations at the proper moment, have claimed some respite until that moment arrived, with a view to a complete readjustment of financial relations, in the hope of associating all the debtors in the negotiations. The maintenance of solidarity was supremely important. It is true that the dilemma was unpleasant. England had to choose, as it were, between financial rectitude and regulating its pace with the pace of the slowest member of the allied convoy. England covered itself with credit and showed its fundamental honesty in losing no time in paying its debts. But the reverse of the medal is that a general settlement is, to some extent, compromised.

The upshot of it all is that M. Caillaux, though a Cassandra, still cherishes the hope of some development of the international sense of things, particularly among the nations of Europe. This sense shows itself indeed everywhere. Unfortunately it expresses itself with timidity. It does not assert itself with the clamor of the nationalist elements which, says M. Caillaux, make a great noise to shield the profiteers of yesterday who want to be the profiteers of tomorrow.

These reflections are not couched in encouraging language, and what the world wants most at this moment perhaps is encouragement. It is a duty to be cheerful. Hope would engender hope, and hope would result in its own fulfillment. In so far as M. Caillaux has become embittered he is assuredly wrong, but in so far as he issues a plain warning he is assuredly right. It is well to respect the warning and to realize that the world is inevitably turning toward the light, and must sooner or later permit itself to be guided by the basic ideas of fraternity and co-operation.

ADAPTATION of the radio to the needs and conveniences of railroad travel is a problem which is receiving the serious attention of inventors and managers. One instantly conceives of almost numberless purposeful uses to which it might be put. That ways and means will be discovered is a foregone conclusion. First of all, of course, is the desirability of applying this method of communication in the directing and dispatching of trains in emergencies. Indispensable as the telegraph and telephone has become in this branch of operation, conditions arise when it is impossible to communicate with a train in danger when the need is the greatest. Conditions which render tracks and roadbeds unsafe usually interfere seriously with wires. An imperative need, then, suggests adapting the radiocasting device to such uses.

Once this is accomplished the rest will be found easy. The tourist on a transcontinental train probably soon will be enabled to "listen in" with the same comfort

enjoyed at home. Experiments along this line have already been successfully made. Eventually it will be possible, no doubt, for those on board moving or standing trains to communicate with some central fixed point at headquarters and thus, if necessary, with the outside world. A train out of touch with the chief dispatcher, if overtaken by disaster is as helpless as a rudderless ship at sea. When one considers the benefits which have already been derived through the ability of ships in distress to communicate with the shore or with other ships, the need of adapting the same processes to railway passenger trains is at once apparent.

When there has been perfected a device or method by which those for whom radio messages are intended may be signaled, as one is called to a telephone, an important step will have been taken in rendering the radio receiving set more practical. It is promised that this will be accomplished. When it is, or if it is, the problem of adapting the method to the needs of train control and direction will be solved.

THROUGH the courtesy of W. D. Washburn, representing a Minneapolis district in the Minnesota Legislature, there has been received a convincing exhibit, in the form of resolutions adopted at a recent session of the Minnesota Realty Association, designed to prove that the people of his own and adjoining states regard their present problems as economic, purely, and not as political only.

Mr. Washburn observes that as the people of that section are chiefly of Germanic and New England origin, or descent, "they are not even radical." It at least has been made apparent, accepting the resolutions adopted as expressive of the general sentiment, that there is no desire to apply to the solution of existing problems any untried, radical, or extreme processes.

Those compiling and framing the declarations, being familiar with existing conditions, quite naturally emphasize the importance of adjusting economic balances in the chief industry in which the people of that section are interested. That is farming. They reassert what has been asserted since time immemorial—the absolute impossibility of continuing to sell the products of industry below cost, while paying a profit on all commodities which are purchased. They see the wheat farmer in a serious predicament because he has attempted to prove that he can do this very thing. His emancipation, it is declared, lies in diversification. It has been discovered that in those communities where diversified crops have been grown and dairying more generally followed the farmers, as a rule, are prosperous. The great advantage gained is in being able to sell in a home market rather than in a world market, where the producer has no voice or vote in fixing the price which his products shall command. The need is for capital to encourage and make possible a wider and more general diversification in all the five or six states where wheat is the principal crop.

The association joins in the demand for the enactment of laws which will prevent the further issuance of tax-exempt securities. The present policy of encouraging this form of investment is declared to draw increasingly large sums from the channels of legitimate business, while adding to the tax burdens of the people through unnecessary expenditures. Other resolutions urge the adoption by the states of strict economies in the matter of expenditures and taxation; denounce the growth of the system known as federal aid as an invasion of state sovereignty and as being repugnant to the Constitution, and deal as sanely and reasonably with other vital problems which affect not only the people of the section represented, but the people of the United States as a whole.

Assuming that this pronouncement correctly reflects the sentiment of a majority of the people of the middle west, a reassuring answer has been made to the charge that the voters there stand ready to overturn and overthrow the economic system indorsed by conservative men and women in other sections of the country. There is nothing in it to convict its framers of the thing commonly called radicalism. The reforms urged are salutary. If those who are entertaining the vain hope that the nucleus of a controlling third party can be formed by enlisting voters committed to such views as those expressed, and if they must depend for their inspiration and support upon those entertaining the sentiments which found expression in the resolutions referred to, they probably are doomed to disappointment.

OF THE three important general elections recently held within a single week—German, French and Japanese—the last offered least surprise to the Western world. It was, however, all of a piece with the others in its encouragement to the democratically-minded, and the briefest way to summarize this is to write: The people's approval was set to the basic idea

Japan's Drift Toward Democracy

that a ministry at Tokyo must be in sympathy with whatever political group holds a majority in the House of Representatives. In so far as the result of the balloting of May 10 emphasized this axiom of popular government, the election, obviously, was of high importance not only to Japan's self but to the broadening of this fundamental thought everywhere. That in achieving the end attained a certain leader fell from the premiership while another climbed to it is almost beside the mark.

Ever since Mutsuhito granted his subjects a constitution, there has been movement in the direction of literally "representative" administration. A generation ago, while yet the people were inexperienced in the real work of self-government, it was all but wholly a matter of academic discussion, or, at best, it was something more nominal than actual. Gradually, with the years, it entered really (if still only occasionally) into actual practice. For the decade last past it has been continually to the fore in national political thought. When last Decem-

An Answer From the Middle West

Educational Facilities in the Gold Coast

ber, Viscount Kiyoura formed his Ministry from a clique in the Peers, identified neither in plan nor action with the Seiyoukai majority of the lower chamber and still less with the Kenseikai and Kokushin minority parties, the issue of control by a "privileged class" or by genuinely representative power was raised sharply. It is this which the late election has decided largely—against privilege. The Seiyouhonto, backing the Ministry, has been routed decisively, the Government, indeed, suffering the most crushing defeat received by any Cabinet in a quarter century. Kiyoura too entirely personified yesterday to retain his grasp today.

Last January, when this venerable gentleman and his supporters so emphatically (not to say riotously) "lost the confidence" of the House, the question of majority government was the sole text of political debate throughout the islands, but in the three months that passed before the voting there was time for this first fine careless rapture to cool off. Moreover, other matters of quick momentary interest if less fundamental, intervened to dull the edge of the more real issue. Broader manhood suffrage was chief of these but reconstruction problems in the earthquake area and taxation played considerable roles as well. The exclusion question, raised by the Congress at Washington, figured only briefly in the campaign, despite the Seiyouhonto efforts fully to capitalize it, and no more than incidentally in the balloting: it was properly recognized as national, not partisan.

When the polling began, then, the old habit of supporting this candidate or the other, less for his attitude toward the really basic issue than on the individuality of the man, had reassessed itself. With this admitted, however, the fact remains that "government by those who represent the majority in the popularly chosen House" was advanced splendidly. Which makes, of course, for the good of genuinely democratic government in Dai Nippon, though, also, it is a long step forward in the political education of the Japanese electorate. It will prove something of a milestone in the land's constitutional development. It may affect the whole situation in the great basin of the Pacific.

A FAR-SIGHTED decision was reached the other day by the British Government when it agreed to a scheme, inaugurated by the Governor of the Gold Coast, the British colony in Upper Guinea, W. Africa, for the construction of a large university college on the Gold Coast. The chief purpose of this university is given out as being for the education of Africans desiring to enter any profession without the necessity of going to a European university. And in forwarding this object a building to cost £250,000 is to be erected at Achimota on a site of four square miles, eight miles inland from Accra, the capital of the colony.

In the main, however, the idea behind the project is, without a doubt, the inauguration in British Africa of a public school system similar to that which has met with such success in Ceylon. This idea, moreover, itself rests upon the larger conception that thereby character training may be provided for African leaders in thought, industries, and the professions to enable them to prove themselves of greater value in the future to their country. Special courses, it is announced, will be provided at the college for entrants contemplating the various professions, and the most immediate aim of the new college will be to train staffs for proposed secondary schools.

When it is remembered how comparatively few years ago it is since the Gold Coast came under the control of Britain, the announcement that a principal has been chosen for a university there and that he is now in England selecting his staff at Oxford and other universities carries emphatic evidence of the value to the colony of the British supervision. At present only primary and secondary schools are conducted there, and this new project should do much to instill in the thoughts of the natives the qualities making for the fulfillment of those higher ideals which alone can lift a people out of the morass of indifference into a loftier sense of life. It is to be hoped and expected that this action of the British Government will be duplicated as the need presents itself in other localities.

Editorial Notes

WHEN the air service between Liverpool and Belfast was put into operation the other day, there was organized what is said to be the first unsubsidized inland air service, projected on a definite time schedule for commercial transport and on guarantees from the business community. To render the scheme possible the city of Belfast has constructed an airdrome at a cost of about \$70,000, and some ten forced-landing grounds have been arranged along the line of travel, at roughly twenty-mile intervals—the entire distance covered being approximately 200 miles. The route chosen avoids the open sea, with the exception of one hop of about twenty miles. One important feature of the service is the automatic reporting of the passage of the machines by the police at Maryport and by the lighthouses at Little Ross and Mull of Galloway, with the provision of weather reports twice daily from other points.

WITH the passage by the American Congress of the Rogers Bill to reorganize the diplomatic and consular service of the United States, a step has been taken, about which one can, at any rate, say that it is better late than never. John Jacobs Rogers, sponsor of the measure, has worked long and earnestly to obtain its passage, and after many disappointments is finally seeing his efforts rewarded with success. Hereafter some, at least, of the many injustices which up to now have so persistently clung around this branch of American public service will be corrected—a reform which will enhance the reputation of America abroad and make the existence of some of its faithful public servants slightly less onerous than it has been in the past.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22—No one can feel great surprise that Stanley Baldwin has spoken at last, and confided some portion of his grievances to the sympathetic bosom of the People, a newspaper. His interview in that journal has been much discussed, so much so that Mr. Baldwin has been obliged to deny its accuracy and to disclaim responsibility for some of the personal references it contains. But, in substance, the Conservative leader's caustic references to the Rothermere-Beaverbrook clique against him merely repeat the mass of respectable opinion here about it. The cause of the attacks on him is well known. Mr. Baldwin declined to have anything to do with Lord Rothermere or Lord Beaverbrook. Having broken with the Lloyd George Government, he also terminated the relations between these gentlemen and Downing Street. In other words, the Prime Minister was not at home to them and they found themselves, in consequence, without the power or influence in politics they possessed, or gave the public to think they possessed, under Mr. Lloyd George.

The ensuing vendetta of the Daily Mail and the Daily Express is the answer to this simple measure of sanitation, and though the political influence of these journals is by no means what it was, Mr. Baldwin, who is sensitive, at length struck out. He said some things which it is not customary for English statesmen to say in print. But he or his reporters made a good many people feel that this honest, though not perhaps adroit, statesman has done his party and the state, itself, a service.

Nevertheless we will not hear the last of the interview for many a day to come, for Mr. Baldwin, a man of some gifts and of a kind of rough sagacity uncommon in politics, has not struck at Lord Rothermere and Beaverbrook alone. He has aimed a blow at the intrigue to oust him from leadership and to place the Birkenhead-Churchill group in charge of the Conservative Party. I think every man who believes in character and integrity and who knows how low the standard of political nicety had fallen under the Coalition, has reason to desire the failure of this movement. But it is apparent that Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the Opposition, is too candid, too anxious to be fair, too much disposed to give full, even lengthened, trial to the present Government. Impatient, ambitious temperaments like Winston Churchill's, and cynical and adventurous characters like Lord Birkenhead's do not approve these tactics, and it is probable, when a decisive issue comes, they will win, and Mr. Baldwin be replaced by the more energetic and brilliant leadership, whose aim will be the early overthrow of the Ramsay MacDonald Administration. But as I have said, this is only the prelude to a general upheaval of political forces whose relationships to each other are far too artificial to last.

These calculations, however, are relative. They depend upon the survival of the Government, and this again is subject to the success of the first of its larger constructive proposals. Will John Wheatley's Housing Bill pass the House of Commons? Criticism of the scheme has been severe. It involves a very heavy state subsidy to building. There will be a capital liability of about £600,000,000 spread over forty years, and the national and municipal burden taken together may not fall much below £40 a year. These are heavy sums and it is not clear how the finance of the bill will work out, for Philip Snowden's budget makes no provision for it. Another school of critics insists that the Government's method is wrong and that this bill will end private enterprise altogether. "A third school insists its results will be nugatory. For the number of houses to be built depends on the number of workmen available, and it is suggested that Mr. Wheatley's scheme does nothing to expand an already overworked and undermanned industry. Finally, a fourth school of liberal economists objects to the creation by the state of charity rents. These criticisms may destroy the measure, so, while the problem of a scandalously underhoused England will remain, the Government's moral power to deal with it will be undermined.

Mr. Snowden's budget and the maneuvering which has followed that important event intensify, but do not fundamentally change, the political situation here. Step by step the Labor Party gains new ground. Step by step the Liberal Party retreats before its rival. The budget was, in a sense, a moral triumph for Liberalism, if not for the Liberal Party. The Chancellor himself is the nearest approach to a Liberal that the Cabinet contains and, consciously or unconsciously, the model from which he built up his financial scheme was, as I have said, that of the Gladstone budgets of the sixties. Free trade was undoubtedly in peril. The pressure of the dominions for an enlargement of the preferential methods had been severe; how severe may be judged from the embittered tone of the Australian Premier's comment on its ultimate failure. Moreover, there was strong trade pressure in favor of a continuation of the McKenna duties.

The Liberals, therefore, had every reason to be content with the budget. Two old Liberal battle cries: "A Free Breakfast Table" and "Duties for Revenue Only" had been taken over, and inscribed on the banners of Labor, and had been wrought into an adroit and pleasing combination. But there was the rub. The budget was too pleasing and adroit. Labor had caught Mr. Lloyd George bathing in the protectionist shallows, and had taken his free trade garments for its wear. And in doing so, it had served its own strategy.

The free trade budget obviously called for a close concentration between the Labor and Liberal forces, for though the Preferential-Protectionist Party had been beaten at the elections, its power in Parliament remained a formidable one. But the Liberals took alarm. At a secret meeting their leaders put before them the new subject of proportional representation—which the votes of the London Liberal members had defeated at the only moment in our recent political history when it had a chance of success—declared it to be a matter of urgency, and called on the Prime Minister to give facilities to a Liberal bill for passing it into law.

The Labor Government could not be dictated to. The party was divided on the merits of "P. R.," and two of the strongest members of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister and Mr. Sydney Webb, have for years been reckoned among its stoutest opponents. So furious was the party at the attempted dictation, it virtually ordered the Cabinet to refuse all facilities and to dare the Liberals to do their worst. The move indeed proved little enough. The Liberal meeting threatened an "intensive campaign" for "P. R." in the constituencies, if the bill were refused ministerial assistance. But as such an enterprise must have involved the desertion of the free trade cause, Labor interpreted the menace as bluff, and laughed at it. "Get on with your turning us out," was the Home Secretary's contemptuous reply to a hostile Liberal voice in the debate. The retort rangles, but it is unanswerable, for if the budget is vulnerable to the Conservative attack, and also to the criticism of the extreme Socialist, the Liberal Party stands disarmed up to the hour when its safety is assured, i. e., till the close of the session.